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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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INFLUENCE OF WESTERN PRESS ON AFRICAN POLITICS

Bonn AFRIKA POST in German No 7, Jul 84 pp 28-29

[Article by Barbara Reiners: "Africa and the Western Press"]

[Text] Emperor Bokassa, Field Marshal Idi Amin, and the blood-thirsty dictator Macias Nguema--who now all belong in the Cabinet of Horrors of the African past--enjoyed a certain popularity in their glittering times, because they did things that many African chiefs of state secretly would have been glad to do. Thus Bokassa one day received the African correspondent of the American press service Associated Press, Michael Goldsmith, at one of his palaces, by picking up his ivory-adorned staff, swinging it, and hitting the unsuspecting journalist on the head with all his might. Thereafter, Goldsmith spent a month in prison before being freed after protracted diplomatic interventions. His crime was obvious: He had not been very flattering in his reporting about Bokassa, who was just preparing his coronation. What else was he to do!

Subordinate Recipient of Instructions?

Sooner or later--writes David Lamb in his book The Africans--every Africa correspondent ends up on the black list. What African governments understand as journalism is too difficult from Western-style journalism, and is more like the state journalism as it is practiced by the totalitarian regimes of the East bloc: submissive to the authorities and used as an instrument of government propaganda. Even when these media criticize existing abuses, the aims of the state are behind it. The journalist is a subordinate recipient of instructions who is to write what state authorities say.

An Algerian journalist got ready to write about American policy in Central America; answering the question of what his opinion was on the matter: "I have no personal opinion on this, since I've never been there. But my official opinion is that the policy of the United States in Central America is neo-colonialist."

There have been and are exceptions to this sad rule: Kenya, Senegal, and—most interesting even in terms of dimension—Nigeria. One African in four is a Nigerian. In a rarely successful confluence, the

heterogeneous political landscape of Nigeria was reflected in an equally heterogeneous media landscape—much to the irritation of those governing at the time. President Shagari, ousted in the coup at the end of 1983, had had to put up with the fact for years that the opposition newspaper, Nigerian Tribune, accused him of stealing the presidency. Even his military predecessors had never attacked the freedom of the press. Only in April of 1984, the Buhari government brought in by the coup dealt this vital pluralism a blow which could be fatal. Not only that newspapers which report faleshoods can be prohibited by the government, which of courese also decides what is false, but criticism of the holder of an official position is also punishable. The spiritual father of this decree is former Nigerian ambassador to Bonn Lawal Rafindadi, who is responsible as chief of the intelligence service for the arrest of journalists, and was an ardent follower of President Shagari until his overthrow at the end of 1983.

A Western journalist gets into the devil of a mess through the choice of his subjects alone. For example, the extensive slums of Lagos and Nairobi--unforgettable to anyone who has seen them--are a red flag to the respective governments, as the subject of a report. Portrayal of the problem is a painful reminder that they are doing little to resolve it. Instead, they complain that what they consider the successes of their policies--usually pointless prestigious objects--are not considered worthy of reporting.

What they expect of Western journalism, if not "boosterism," is talebearing like that practiced by their own information departments--but all by way of benevolent judgements. Critical observations are allowed, insofar as they increase the credibility of a final positive judgement. In all of this they overlook the fact that the Western journalist is writing for a Western audience, which in general does not know Africa from its own observation. High-rise buildings, steel works and highways are as unrepresentative of Africa as luxury restaurants and official receptions. Many African politicians want to solve problems by declaring them nonexistant. Anyone who portrays them is discrediting himself as a troublemaker. He is undertaking subversive activity. Thus many Western journalists are considered saboteurs and CIA agents, and it is no surprise that the discussion about the "new world information order," which has been going on for years at academic heights in international panels, is hopelessly stuck in a deadlock. The majority of "third world countries," along with the East bloc, propagate so-called constructive journalism of a propagandistic sort, while the Western world holds fast to its view of press freedom.

A Free Press Creates a Security Valve

The Western journalist, originally only a reporter for his own Western audience, has long since become important to the African politician as well. First, because in the granting of development aid, the "image" of the recipient country plays a certain role, and further, because an increasing number of Africans get their information from the Western

media. LE MONDE has its largest foreign readership in Algeria, where the state press practices pure "boosterism." The BBC and Voice of America are heard in the deepest bush--often to the chagrin of the government there. Thus it is dawning increasingly on African heads of state as well that they should not treat Western journalists in the same way as they have always treated their own.

It is often disputed, whether press freedom—and perhaps also multi-party democracy—are luxury items, which a country can afford only with advanced development. The socialist industrialized countries show, at least in a negative way, that press freedom does not automatically come with development.

There is much to be said for the idea that both "luxury items" are no luxury, for developing countries as well. A free press creates a security valve, which can point out early to a government that it is on the wrong track. In Africa, they only notice when it is already too late; where there are no possibilities to articulate dissenting opinions, opposition groups get themselves a hearing forcibly, through a coup.

Furthermore, the African public is not as dumb as their governments assume. Where there is no reliable public source of news, a "black market" for information quickly forms. Mouth to mouth propaganda-- "sidewald radio"--is in full bloom, and often has the effect, that the government's secretiveness has the opposite effect: Exaggerated rumors form, which create more unrest than the "Kernel of truth" would have done.

Poorly paid and lacking social prestige, the African journalist ekes out a lamentable existence, torn back and forth between the ethos of his profession and opportunism. Many escape into a kind of schizophrenia, in that they acquiesce in the role assigned them by the state, and finally accept what the government drums into them: To be a journalist means to report only what serves the government. The public may not know everything, because they do not understand certain things. Anyone who reports that sort of thing any way is behaving irresponsibly.

Many, and that includes the best, prefer to turn their back entirely on their African homes. Especially in London, home of "investigative journalism" and once the capital of a colonial empire, British Africa experts and African journalists have gotten together in a successful cooperation in some newspapers, which do qualitatively good and independent Africa reporting. The news connections are better here than in Africa' here no one need fear the displeasure of a African potentate and the associated summons to the police—"a chat with the police," as it is euphemistically called.

Still, their existence is constantly endangered by a shortage of money, and many have become dependent on the recruitment offers of African governments. The weekly paper WEST AFRICA, with its long tradition,

has even been taken over by the Nigerian government. But commercial pressures have had nowhere near the devastating effects on quality of state restrictions.

Fiddling with a News Agency In Vain

In order to confront the monopoly of the large Western news agencies, which in their opinion control the flow of information in the world, African governments have been working for decades under the aegis of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) at the establishment of a pan-African news agency, which was no doubt to become a kind of clearinghouse for press communiques from the member states, and thus it would raise the national propaganda apparatus to the pan-African level. Since such an undertaking would swallow up enormous sums of money, without producing material worthy of reporting, it has until now remained in an embryonic state.

Frustration through Mistakes on Both Sides

The Western press has certainly also made mistakes with respect to Africa. For them, the temptation is great to measure the different society and culture of Africa by their own standards, which they inevitably cannot satisfy. Thus they come to a thoroughly negative judgement, in which the author feels himself permanently confirmed. And the constant obstacles and hostility which confront the Western journalist in his work in Africa are not without their effects. The resulting frustration finds its expression in his reports. The atmosphere is poisoned. The African side, for their part, feel that their prejudices are conformed, and even the African public, indoctrinated by their governments, turns against the Western journalist.

This is why every white person who puts his camera to his eye in public in Africa already has one foot in prison. Sooner or later someone taps him on the shoulder from behind and asks in an emphatically polite tone of voice--"Excuse me, Sir!"--for a photography permit. In most cases, even the police do not know that in general--just as in Europe--photography is actually permitted everywhere, and only in exceptional cases, for example in harbors and at airports, is it forbidden.

7756

CSO: 3420/43

GERMAN INVESTMENTS CONDITIONED ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL CHANGES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 16 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Dieter Roesner: "Promoting Industry on a Broad Basis"]

[Text] The Republic of South Africa is by far the greatest economic power of the black continent. From the world economic viewpoint, however, South Africa is still a developing and industrial country. In the context of the Western industrialized countries, South Africa, if measured by economic output, would be in fourteenth place.

For the Western industrialized countries, often poor in raw materials, the mineral wealth of southern Africa, considered strategic raw materials, is vital. The economic zone of the African subcontinent has one peculiarity, because here, two completely different economic orders oppose one another, and their integration into one economy has not been accomplished. Thus an industrial economy sustained by the white minority faces the black majority's agrarian economy, which is largely for their own support.

The roots of this dualistic economic and social structure lie in the policy of separate development of the individual population groups. The government's upcoming reform programs will contribute to bridging over this intermediate phase. In recent years, the sometimes considerable income and social gradient between whites and blacks has been leveled, especially in the industrial zones. The Botha government has backed off considerably from the so-called apartheid policy. It is striving for a step-by-step equalization with the non-white majority of the country.

The Botha government is in the process of promoting the industrialization of the country with all available means. The most essential prerequisite to this is to ensure energy supplies; making synthetic fuels from coal has been given particular priority. Coal is plentiful in South Africa and can be mined cheaply by open-cast working. The manufacturing industry is also being expanded, in order to reduce import dependence for important consumer goods, so that more than minimal needs can be covered by domestic production. The decentralization measures in the so-called National Development Plan also serve this same goal. New manufacturing centers have formed on the borders of the homelands, which profit from the surplus potential labor in these

areas. On the other hand, the homelands are to be drawn more strongly into the industrialization process in the future. The homelands today are considered future economic regions on a supra-national basis.

Many objective arguments support the view that the apartheid policy of the last decades must be given up also because of economic policy considerations. For this reason, the government is working to maintain the relatively high rate of growth, which corresponds to the economic potential of the country. Only in this way can enough property be created and the quality of life of all groups of the heterogeneous population be improved. In order to reach this goal, the government is relying on the principles of the free market economy.

The formation of the Small Business Development Corporation serves the promotion of economic development. The multi-national Development Bank for Southern Africa, founded on 1 September 1983, supports the customs union of the rand currency region, just as bilateral trade agreements with neighboring countries support the cooperative system at the regional level. The government hopes that with a political program, greater liberalization, more private ownership, economic cooperation and development will be possible even beyond the borders of South Africa, to maintain the desired growth rate.

Closely connected with growth is the creation of more jobs. Last year, the number of South Africans active in the economy rose to just 10 billion out of a total of 25.5 million. This figure includes 4.3 million black employees, of which about 1.5 million come from the homelands which have become independent and from neighboring states. Industrialization demands the training of about 100,000 skilled workers, and this is being pursued on a priority basis. A further goal of economic policy is a fair distribution of the national income to all population groups. In the course of this policy, the real income of white workers has increased about 2 percent since 1982, while that of the other population groups has risen 5.2 percent.

The government is trying with drastic measures to fight inflation (1983: 10-13 percent), with all its means. Important corrections in financial policy were necessary, with strict maintenance of monetary and financial This led to a limitation of domestic expenditures and money circulation, and on the other hand to the elimination of structural bottlenecks, by further training and utilization of labor, increased efficiency, and improved competition in the market for goods and services. South Africa possesses an open economy. The part of trade in the gross national product lies just under 60 percent. South Africa is thus still dependent in part on foreign trade, and thus on the fluctuations of world trade. This situation forces the government to reduce its previous dependence on gold, which at the moment is a vanishing item, through expansion of its industrial base. South Africa can satisfy a large part of its own capital needs by its own means. Hence foreign capital comprises only about 10 percent of the total investment sum. Of course foreign capital creates further growth. Estimates are that without foreign capital, South Africa could only achieve a growth rate of 4 to 4.5 percent.

7756

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GROWING BLACK CONSUMER MARKET ATTRACTS GERMAN INVESTMENT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Dieter Roesner: "Black Potential on the Increase: Investing in Southern Africa; the Germans Are Especially Cooperative"]

[Text] Frankfurt. This year the Southern Africa Development Bank was founded with a capital stock of 2 billion rands. South Africa participated with a share of 1.68 billion rands. The remainder is distributed among the homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and Venda. Foreign investors are being sought after in these artificial national units, whose future remains uncertain for reasons of domestic and foreign policy. Foreign investors are particularly welcome, especially if the government in Pretoria should decide to turn these States into major regional economic entities. As the President of Bophuthatswana, Lucas Mangope, stated: "We offer not only great economic potential, but also a broad range of incentives." Foreigners investing in theses areas can circumvent the very high protective tariffs still imposed by the Republic of South Africa and thereby gain easier access not only to the markets of the Republic of South Africa, but also to those of neighboring countries. The homelands belong to the South African Customs Union. No tariff barriers exist among its members, which also include Lesotho. A common customs rate is applied against third countries.

The demand is for the establishment of medium-sized enterprises. This includes sectors within the food, beverage, and tobacco industry, but also furniture, textile, and tool production. Lately there exist growth opportunities in certain homelands for suppliers to the automobile industry after the founding of extensive production facilities in various parts of South Africa by major German automobile manufacturers.

At the same time, foreign investors in the so-called homelands, but also in South Africa's urbanized industrial areas, will be compelled to include in their plans the powerful market potential on the part of the black population. From now until the turn of the century, the black population will set the pace for South Africa's consumer goods industry. Of course, economic setbacks in this sector (unemployment or a decline in real income) must be taken into consideration.

In 1983, 40 percent of all retail sales were made to black customers, 46 percent to whites, and the remainder to the Indian population and to those of mixed race. This is the case primarily for foodstuffs, beverages, shoes, television sets, radios, and men's clothing. In some sectors, the discrepancy is substantial. For example, about 70 percent of total sales of alcoholic beverages amounting to approximately 4 billion rands is accounted for by the "black market."

The construction industry is also seeking foreign investors as partners in joint ventures, especially since the demand for construction materials for expanding black public housing is very high. This is in addition to the electrification of the Johannesburg suburb Soweto. The result is a growing demand for electrical household appliances by new black apartment dwellers. Moreover, a large part of the electrification program in Soweto was financed by donations on the part of German industrial firms located in South Africa. The automobile industry is also counting on the newly discovered "black market." Its share of new car purchases will account for just under 50 percent of total new car sales in South Africa during the next decade. At present, the buying power of the black population is estimated at about 7 billion rands annually. This will climb to 22 billion rands by the turn of the century. According to estimates made by the National African Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg, approximately 5 million black customers have entered the market during the past few years. Including the homelands, the South African population could double to slightly less than 50 million by the year 2000. Last year just under 85,000 families in Soweto possessed an electric stove and cameras. The number of stereo sets was 270,000 units. Already about 15 percent of all black households possesses a television set. A "black Market Book" is in circulation on the South African market. It contains information about population developments, urbanization until the year 2000, and trends in the consumer goods sector in black settlement areas.

In addition to the opening up of the consumer sector for non-white South Africans, a general trend is developing in the direction of chemicals, machinery, electro-technical goods, transportation equipment, and optical devices. Interesting marketing chances are available for smaller-scale suppliers of consumer goods. At this point mention must be made of a development which is taking place in the area of retail trade. South African retail trade shows a strong trend towards concentration and is dominated by a few supermarket chains which stand in a clearly defined competitive relationship to one another. The struggle for scarce market shares is fought out mercilessly behind the scenes by a few holding companies. They include the Kirsch Group, South African Breweries, and Woolworth/Truworth. The concentration of capital in a few hands is greater in this area than in other sectors of South African industry. Changes are generally expected in these areas in the course of the decentralization process which has already been started. But mergers and buyouts of smaller firms are not yet at an end.

Viewed as a whole, the South African market presents an interesting picture. It represents a kind of miniature reflection of the development of the North-South conflict for the reduction of differences in income and standards of living throughout the world. The South African market is of course far removed from Europe's industrial centers. But in regard to business customs, it is relatively close to the Federal Republic, especially since the South African economy is permeated by a very strong German element.

12412

CSO: 3420/38

ECONOMIC FOCUS SHIFTING FROM GOLD TO BLACK AFRICAN TRADE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Dieter Rosner: "Investing in Southern Africa"]

[Text] FRANKFURT. The new phase of the policy of mutual understanding in southern Africa goes under the motto "Trading instead of shooting." The South African economy, having been forced to turn toward the armaments industry in the past few years, is having a hard time paying for its high defense burdens as well as for the costs of around 2 million rands a day for the undeclared war on the border between Namibia and Angola. To be sure, the defense expenditure was considerably increased again in the new 1984/85 budget, nevertheless, the goal of the South African Government in the future is to place the emphasis on the expansion of economic cooperation with the black neighboring states. In this way a strong defense readiness should domestically secure the existing North-South dialogue from the South African viewpoint. South Africa has rediscovered the black African market area. In the capital Pretoria the recognition holds that "We Boers are a white tribe in Africa."

Instead of strengthened international ties to the traditional Western industrial and partner countries, in the future the economic expansion should step in the direction of black Africa. Such a policy presupposes decisive changes of an economic and political nature. In the foreseeable future it is planned to no longer give top priority to gold as the main bringer of foreign exchange. In the future more top technology from the United States, Japan and Western Europe is supposed to be acquired. The basic goods and consumer goods industry in South Africa, which evolved due to the constant threats of economic boycotts, was driven to high productivity. It essentially has lead to economic self-sufficiency. What it still lacks is modern technology.

With a stronger tie with the North American and West European economy, too (in which special emphasis will be placed on the expansion of bilateral relations with the Federal Republic of Germany), an economic offensive past the Zambesi River to black Africa is planned for the next few years. Economists at the leading universities in Johannesburg, Capetown and Stellenbosch have suggested to the government under the leadership of

Prime Minister P. W. Botha the creation of so-called regional market areas for southern Africa. Concealed behind this designation is the demand of the economy for an abolition of the Homelands, which up to now have not proved to be viable. Aside from a few exceptions, they increasingly burden the white South African taxpayers from year to year. The suggestion entails the formation of economically healthy large market areas which, by going beyond ethnic borders by including the Ciskei, Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana Homelands, should guarantee their inhabitants economic growth and quality of life. The result of such a radical domestic political above-face would be the abolition of the Homelands. Until now the government has not yet taken a position on this complicated issue. However, an economic commission is occupying itself with this topic. Under the banner of the present economic policy evolutionary reform phase, an abandonment of the Homeland policy by the government in Pretoria would ensure widespread agreement in Africa and in other parts of the world.

The so-called front states, which with the exception of Tanzania have borders in common with South Africa, should, from the standpoint of economic policy, likewise obtain the character of such large new market areas. That would again lead to the possible disbanding of the "Southern African Development Co-ordinating Council (SADCC)," an organization created in 1979. According to the ideas of well-known economic institutes, a new African large market area in southern Africa up to the equator, which can be covered by the economic and political stabilization in the Republic of South Africa, should be created. Since the price of peace in southern Africa will be high, the government of the well-to-do class of white South Africans must make out a cost-benefit accounting in turning themselves toward black Africa. The taxpayer will delicately be asked to pay for new African development aid. be sure, the South African reform government can count on enormous development aid payments from the United States. Nevertheless, a sum of billions of dollars may hardly be sufficient to secure the expected economic policy stabilization between the equator and the Cape of Good Fope.

South African economic combines are finding themsleves in a mood of change which encompasses many parts of the domestic economy and certainly aids in overcoming the present phase of the recession. Even if a trend toward realistic assessment can be expected in the next few months, even with a stagnation of the price of gold the hope nevertheless remains in the country that the breakthrough in the direction of black Africa is near at hand.

In addition, South Africa's financial situation compared to the black African countries is not unfavorable. The government could further improve its credit standing abroad. Compared to the neighboring front states, South Africa is doing very well financially and economically. Since its independence Mozambique, connected with South Africa through the new friendship treaty, on the other hand, has lost just about 5 billion rands due to lack of cooperation with South Africa. In broad-minded praise of the "turning in southern Africa" which certainly will put Africa on a new course, the question remains about the future trustworthiness of the present government, which under North American pressure has awakened high expectations among blacks and whites in the South African public at large.

12331

CSO: 3420/41

HUAMBO PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 84 p 12

[Article by Joaquim Artur]

[Text] On entering the city of Huambo, one sees there the mirror of our peaceful and hard-working people and hears the voice of the young people, women and senior citizens protecting the economic goals as well as their homes.

The puppet bands, now more desperate in view of the triumphant and unstoppable offensive campaign of the national army and the total support of the people of the province for the defense tasks, see their goals of destabilizing and intimidating people being destroyed by a determined people with confidence in their party and government, who have always rejected the efforts of a group of the lackeys of Pretoria, the defenders of decrepitude and deceit.

Frustrated as they are in their plans, the puppets have recourse to the indiscriminate massacre of defenseless settlements and the destruction of hamlets, bridges and other targets. The negative effects resulting from the criminal actions of the counterrevolutionaries with their hopeless cause have the greatest incidence among the rural people, where the criminals sow death and misery, one of their main goals.

A team of newsmen from this paper spent some days in that province, and interviewed Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos (known as "Liberdade"), the provincial commissar of Haumbo.

Lieutenant Colonel Liberdade, an exemplary, brave and self-sacrificing soldier, was asked to discuss the present political-military situation in Huambo, and in the Fourth Region as well, where he is president of the Military Council. He said that "the situation is characterized by the criminal atrocities the counterrevolutionary bands have perpetrated against the defenseless people and economic targets, destroying bridges and hamlets and thus causing deaths, bereavement and misery among the people, particularly the old people, women and children.

"These actions by the enemy are dictated by their despair. Therefore they (the puppets) continue to commit criminal acts against the people, since in the face of the offensive of the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for

the Liberation of Angola], their efforts are doomed to failure," our interlocutor said.

"In the past 2 months, with a prompt response from our defense and security forces, the enemy left 40 dead in the Kapango quarter and the injustrial zone (CUCA), in their effort to carry out their criminal activity," Lieutenant Colonel Liberdade reported.

These efforts took place on 21 May and 12 June last, respectively.

The socioeconomic situation in the province of Huambo is not unrelated to that in the other parts of the country, being aggravated by the counterrevolutionary activity.

When asked about this matter, the provincial commissar of Huambo expressed the view that "this cannot be resolved without first settling the military situation." But, he added, "without the economy, it is not possible to have a strong army capable of guaranteeing the defense of the fatherland. In this connection, we have done everything possible to resolve the two problems, economic and military."

After a pause in the interview to allow the newsmen to make notes, Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos began to speak again. He discussed the level of the participation by the people of the province in the defense and production activities. "At this time, popular participation in the planned tasks is massive, bearing in mind the real situation the province is experiencing."

Also in this connection, he explained that "the people are properly mobilized and are participating actively."

Goal Is To Eliminate UNITA

When he had finished his answer, we then asked this leader about the work of the Fourth Region Military Council, in connection with the victories our combatants stationed in the region have recently won.

"In recent days, our forces have in fact won several victories over the enemy, which leads to thoughts of working more for our people in the near future. Our main goal is to eliminate the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], so that the people can know peace and freedom and can live under better conditions."

And he went on to say:

"Our combatants are ever stronger and are victoriously pursuing the offensive for the purpose of destroying the enemy, who day after day has been causing deaths among the people and destroying economic targets of vital importance to the nation."

This reflects the determination of the soldiers, the people and the officials of the Fourth Region to contribute as much as they can of their capacities,

making the confidence the people have always placed in the party and the government prevail. To do that, the president of the Fourth Region Military Council guaranteed, "we are prepared in the Fourth Region to deal the enemy still harsher blows, the enemy who is vainly trying to destroy the belief of the people in the efforts we have put forth."

Another question put to the Huambo provincial commissar pertained to the party-state relations in the province. The commissar stressed that "they are good, because the provincial government has been carrying out the resolutions of the provincial party committee."

Concerning the implementation of the decisions adopted, he said: "Some have been carried out and some not, due to the situation which is all too well-known. The investments which should have been made were not made, but we are working insofar as possible in an effort to implement and get implemented the decisions adopted."

Good Prospects for Benguela Railroad

The Benguela Railroad plays an important role in the development of the Center-South and East regions of the country, on various levels.

The enemy is trying at all costs to prevent the normal functioning of this important transport route. We asked the president of the Fourth Region Military Council what joint actions are being undertaken to protect it.

"Since the creation of the Fourth Region Military Council, our main concern has been to study new methods of protecting this transport route. We have had meetings with the leaders of the Seventh Region Military Council and the Bie and Moxico provincial party committees. There has been good cooperation, which has made it possible to adopt measures for the improvement of the functioning of this railroad.

"At this time, although there are difficulties, we have succeeded in getting trains to the center of the country and resolving some economic problems and others pertaining to domestic trade, social affairs, supplying the people and the defense and security forces and the SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company]. For the future, there are good prospects for the Branela Railroad."

5157

CSO: 3442/453

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL VISITS USSR--Kundy Payama, Benguela provincial commissar, described his recent visit to the USSR as quite relevant and fruitful. Kundy Payama, who spoke at a meeting with municipal and communal commissars on Monday at the Benguela Palace of the People, said that during his stay in that friendly country, he was able to observe at close hand the advances made by the Soviet people in all realms of national life. He said that much of the experience observed in the enterprises he visited could be utilized in various sectors of the Angolan economy. Kundy Payama took the meeting as an opportunity to urge the participants to bear four important aspects always in mind in the execution of their duties: [illegible], planning, implementation and control. "To do justice to these aspects, there must be self-discipline," the Benguela provincial commissar concluded. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 84 p 3] 5157

RADIO STATION PROBLEMS -- The regional broadcasting facility of Angola National Radio in the province of Zaire is experiencing great difficulty due to an energy shortage, and it is currently confronted with a shortage of the personnel who could guarantee its functioning, the ANGOP in Mbanza-Congo learned. According to its director, the broadcasting station does not even have a recording studio, and the limited personnel available averages 20 workers, including three reporters, five announcers, nine operators and two technicians, working on a multivalent system. The station has a studio, two broadcasts covering a range of 40 kilometers, and a 6-hour daily broadcasting schedule--3 hours in the morning and 3 at night. As its director notes, the programming is full of shortcomings, due to the lack of a recording studio, and very often the programs go on the air with many errors. The lack of transport for reporters in the municipalities is another problem facing the station, which limits itself to work within the capital of the province only, and is also limiting the programs scheduled by Angola National Radio for lack of reels and recording machines. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 84 p 3] 5157

CSO: 3442/453

COMMISSIONER NOT WELCOME SAYS CHIEF MORALISWANI

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

VEHEMENT opposition to the appointment of a commissioner for Caprivi was expressed by Chief Josiah Moraliswani of the Basubia tribe at a press conference in Windhoek today.

"The Commissioner can stay but I will not associate myself with him in any way," he said.

Chief Moraliswani said he and his tribe had decided that they would no longer participate in the Caprivi Legislative Assembly.

The Basubia and the Mafwe, under Chief Mamili, are the two major tribes in the Caprivi.

Also at the press conference were Mr Boniface
Likando and Mr Patrick
Mwanzi, Basubia members
of the Caprivi Executive
Committee and
Legislature, who were dismissed by the
Administrator-General, Dr

Willie van Niekerk, earlier in the week.

This meant the Basubia were not represented on the Executive Committee.

Although Chief Moraliswani had not been formally dismissed, his post had been handed over to a Mafwe MEC.

Chief Moraliswani saw the introduction of Proclamation AG 20 as "dictatorial" and as being aimed against his tribe whilst favouring the Mafwe under Chief Mamili.

"It is a calculated move to instal a one-sided government."

Not only would it create disunity but it postd a real threat to peace, he said. Chief Moralisvani said

Chief Moralisvani said AG 20 vested the widest executive powers in the Commissioner.

The Caprivi Executive was now in the position where it was no longer fully representative, autonomous or self-governing.

And the altering of the composition of the Executive Committee and more particularly the quorum of both the Executive Committee and the Legislative Assembly, enabled one tribe to pass resolutions in the absence of the other tribe.

Chief Moraliswani also dismissed the claim of Mr Jan Greebe, the AG's Chief Executive Officer, that most Caprivians wanted a commissioner.

He said the Commissioner was not even welcome even amongst many of the Mafwe, despite Chief Mamili favouring it.

Mr Likando described the move as politically retrogressive.

"Its taking us at least 25 years backwards politically," he said.

"It is an attempt to recolonise us."

Mr Mwanzi said people were unhappy there was a different constitutional dispensation for Caprivi.

It was seen as an attempt to cut Caprivi off from the rest of the nation.

The Commissioner reportedly also had instructions from the AG "the devise a constitution that suited Caprivi best."

Strong exception had been taken to the patronising tone and effect of this statement.

The appointment of a commissioner was also seen as an attempnt to impose a settlement in the decades-old and latently violent border dispute in which the Basubia and Mafwe had been locked.

The Basubia want the matter to be determined by the Supreme Court.

Chief Moraliswani said they would be happy if the Commissioner acted only in an advisory capacity and if amendments were made to certain section of AG 20.

The matter was now in the hands of their attorneys, Lorentz and Bone.

cso: 3400/2105

COLUMNIST EXAMINES LUSAKA INDEPENDENT TALKS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 14 Jul 84 p 43

[Article by Gwen Lister in the "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene" column: "The Two Sides of the Lusaka Coin"]

[Text]

Although there is apparently nothing fixed on the agenda as far as further talks concerning the future of Namibia are concerned, there appears to be a prospect of similar meetings and if this is the case, then there are a few lessons to be learned from the recent Lusaka Independent Talks, somewhat of a misnomer in any case.

The outcome of the talks raised a storm of controversy. Most journalists blamed the failure of the talks on the Swapo movement, and their failure to sign the final draft declaration, while a few others, which included myself, cast the blame, instead on the South Africans and the Multi-Party Conference.

The fact that journalists and others have taken completely opposing points of view as far as these talks are concerned, is due primarily to the manner in which the talks were arranged, organised and conducted.

To a certain extent, partiality is the cause of some of the assessments about the Lusaka talks, and the partypolitical view has often dominated over the truth of what actually happened in Lusaka.

But the opposing points of view about the Lusaka talks are primarily to be attributed to the manner in which the talks were arranged, and finally took place.

RESPONSIBLE FOR FAILURE

For instance, there are those journalists who blame Swapo, as I have said, for failing to sign the final draft declaration, and thereby causing the failure of the talks. This of course, is not the case, and I feel that the convenors of the conference, or in the case of the Lusaka Talks, the co-chairmen, as they were known, were responsible for the failure.

Certainly Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, as the host, as well as one of the co-chairmen, although it may be inadvertent in his case, is responsible for the parties having left Lusaka with no agreement achieved. In the same way, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the other co-chairman, is responsible.

One of the reasons for the lack of success in Lusaka, was the fact that the MPC had apparently committed themselves to appointments

elsewhere in Africa - such meetings as they had in mind at that stage, were purely and simply for selfish motives. Their visit to the Ivory Coast or Senegal for instance, was not geared to solving the Namibian dispute, but rather towards enhancing their own credibility in the eyes of Africa.

It was largely because of this fact, and because they had already claimed they had stayed longer than intended in Lusaka, that the talks broke down. Had they expected, or had they intended, for anything concrete and positive to emerge from the Lusaka meeting, they would not have allowed other plans to interfere with progress at the meeting.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION

It was in any case, the South Africans who originally proposed the date of May 7, this year for the talks, when Swapo said that it was too soon, and the date was then agreed upon as May 11, which was when the talks were due to commence. But whatever the case, the MPC could have, in the interests of progress and in the interests of a possible settlement, postponed,

or even cancelled their Africa trip until the talks had come to its logical conclusion - be it a complete breakup or settlement.

The MPC were not prepared to 'inconvenience' themselves, and made a great palaver about the fact that they had already stayed a day or two longer then intended in Lusaka, according to them, 'in the interest of a settlement', but there is almost no way in which the problems of this country could be settled within a day or two, as the MPC apparently expected.

Either they expected a speedy end to these talks, or they the lacked 'goodwill' they so often laid claim to, or more importantly, they lacked the mandate to effect some sort of agreement in

Lusaka.

Certain people, and diplomats among them, feel that the Lusaka talks were important in that they achieved a meeting of the parties concerned. This may be the case, but it was a very expensive meeting - expensive in both the literal and figurative sense, and it would have seemed more practical as far as I am concerned, to have tried to make it the last meeting in the sense that the parties should have stayed on until something had been achieved, or until it had become clear nothing would be achieved.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ROLE

And in this sense it was up to the co-chairmen, both Dr Kaunda and Dr van l'ekerk to have insisted upon it that the parties present in Lusaka, stay on until agreement could be achieved. It was up to them to exert the necessary discipline over the parties, and to encourage them to remain on until either the parties had agreed, or agreed to disagree.

For to comment Lusaka as a first step (in fact the Geneva talks in 1981 were the first step) towards further talks, is providing the parties concerned with the excuse not to settle if it suits them to do so.

There will quite obviously be those who disagree with me, but as far as I am concerned, there was a great deal of vagueness, uncertainty, and confusion about the Lusaka talks both before, during and after the discus-

sions.

And although it may not be the fault of anyone in particular, it is easy to see how the problem did arise. While Swapo may have told President Kaunda that they were quite prepared to meet with the South Africans, the MPC would have to be part of that delegation, President Kaunda may have said (in his role as 'go-between' in bringing about the talks) that he would inform the South Africans, but failed to tell Swapo of the reply of the South Africans.

NO CLARITY BEFOREHAND

Therefore, Swapo did go to Lusaka, thinking they would be meeting with the South Africans-purely because there was no clarity beforehand. Whether the convenor of the conference, President Kaunda, was aware of it or not, there was a great deal of confusion, and even the agenda for the conference was a mystery until discussions had already started.

Perhaps it was thought that the meeting might not have taken place if Swapo had known they would be facing the MPC rather than the South Africans, and for this reason, the deliberate impression had been given that Swapo and South Africa would meet.

So if future conferences of this nature are convened, then such matters should be established clearly beforehand, in order to prevent misunderstandings, retribution and reproaches at

a later stage.

Apart from the composition of future conference, the agenda should also be clearly spelled out beforehand, and all the parties concerned, should not attend the talks unless they have a clear mandate, to come to some form of agreement.

The Swapo movement held a Central Committee meeting before the talks where they established their 'bottom line' so to speak and their intent and willingness to sign a ceasefire, to be followed by immediate implementation of Resolution 435, and to condemn linkage as precondition to Namibian independence.

NO MANDATE

The MPC must have been well aware, since the talks were known as 'independence talks' that such matters would arise, and particularly the Cuban question, which to all intents and purposes, is the only obstacle to the implementation of Resolution 435, to which all parties have agreed in any case.

They should therefore have met in a plenary session, and taken a stand on the linkage question before they went to Lusaka ostensibly to negotiate independence. The fact that they did not intend to achieve a settlement in Lusaka, I feel, was clearly demonstrated by the fact that they had no unity and no agreement among themselves on matters such as linkage, which was why they at one stage requested further time to return to Namibia and consult with their people on this question.

So in the future the modalities of such a conference must be made abundantly clear beforehand, so as to avoid potential problems which might arise.

It goes without saying, that the parties concerned, must have a clear mandate before such a conference. It would be useful to know, whether in fact the MPC have bothered to consult on the question of linkage and whether they have a clear stand as yet: for it is not enough for a spokesperson for the MPC to excuse their lack of decision because differing views on this matter.

If their views are so different, then they should not be together and in that case the MPC is truly built on a 'sandy foundation' as Mr Justus Garoëb of the Damara Council stated earlier this week.

And it has become clear in recent weeks that the MPC is not united on several crucial issues. It will be equally interesting to see what emerges from their discussions on the question of an interim government.

NO INTENT TO 'SETTLE'

The fact that they claimed they were ready to 'settle' in Lusaka in terms of Resolution 435, is belied by the fact that some of the leaders of that Conference have now 'manded an interim government, which gives credence to Swapo claims

of a 'hidden agenda' at the talks.

All such issues must be clarified before a conference is held. It must also be established whether such a meeting would concern the implementation of Resolution 435 or whether it would concern alternatives to 435.

concern alternatives to 435.

And in conclusion, whoever chairs the meeting, must be a firm chairperson, who will exert the necessary discipline over the parties involved.

It would have been far better had President Kaunda not been involved in the chairmanship - another person could have been obtained for the task and President Kaunda could have been used in the role of mediator between the parties.

If possible, the chairperson must be as independent or as objective as possible. It was a ludicrous state of affairs for the South Africans, for instance, to co-chair the Lusaka telks - they have a clear bias towards the MPC and an antipaty towards Swapo. And there is no way in which they can be regarded as 'impartial'.

CSO: 3400/2018

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES WRITING CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSAL

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 21 Jul 84 p 31

[Article by Gwen Lister in the "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene" Column: "Making it Easier for S.A."]

[Text] There is a school of thought among certain Namibians, which includes the Swanu President, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, who propagate the idea, or share the sentiment, of writing a constitution for the territory before elections have been held. I do not share this view, not necessarily because it is in direct conflict with Security Council Resolution 435, but primarily because it robs the Namibian people of a large measure of self-determination.

I also feel very strongly about the fact that it is the task of the elected representatives of the people to write a constitution for the territory, and not that of self-appointed representatives who seek guarantees for themselves and their respective groups, rather than a constitution which would meet the needs of the majority of the population.

In addition to which, the problems involved in drawing up a constitution before elections are manifold. It would be more time consuming that any similar venture undertaken in this country before and would once again be a case of imposing something upon the people, rather than allowing them to make the choice themselves.

A Fundamental Change

The proposed writing of a constitution before elections or independence does not, as Mr Katjiuongua claims, merely represent a "streamlining" of Resolution 435, but in fact constitutes an entirely different set of circumstances, which will eventually lead to the complete circumvention of the said Resolution as the basis for a settlement for the territory.

There has been a lot of talk in recent months, about the 'streamlining' of Resolution 435, which in principle, sounds fair. But where does 'streamlining' stop, and 'tampering' start?

There have been as many claims, from MPC ranks in the main, of the fact that Resolution 435 is 'outmoded,' 'outdated', and even 'defunct'. But none of

these spokespersons support their allegations by concrete examples of why, all of a sudden, Resolution 435 no longer suits the situation.

The same people who make these accusations continue to pay lip service to Resolution 435, and failing to come up with concrete suggestions as to how the said Resolution, which is allegedly 'outdated', can once again be revamped.

If faced with an accusation that they are examining alternatives to resolution 435, these instances are quick to deny the fact.

I find it most ironic that while all the relevant parties to the dispute have agreed to Resolution 435 as the only basis for a peaceful settlement, the majority of these parties themselves postpone implementation, by an almost constant criticism of Resolution 435.

Three Factions

We therefore seem to be faced with three different factions as far as Resolution 435 is concerned: those who are in favour of the implementation of the Resolution in its present form (and those parties include Swapo, and various allies); those who favour an adaptation or revamping of Resolution 435, ostensibly to fit a new set of circumstances, but in reality, I feel, a euphemism to camouflage the search for alternatives to this plan (and this group includes certain MPC parties); and a third group, who advocate the scrapping of Resolution 435 altogether. The latter group is more obscure and hesitant to come out into the open stating that Resolution 435 is "undant.

I am one of those who, though I would not necessarily condemn a 'revamping' process, would prefer the implementation of Resolution 435 in its present form, and see no reason why this cannot be the case.

I am aware of no particular aspect of the said Resolution which is so outdated or outmoded that it could no longer apply to the circumstances.

Furthermore, and perhaps even more importantly, as far as myself, and most others are concerned, problems concerning the implementation of Resolution 435 have been ironed out between the parties, and South Africa herself was reported to be quite happy with the guarantee by the United Nations that all parties would be equal at the start of implementation and that they would undertake an attitude to complete impartiality.

According to my information, the South Africans claimed to be satisfied with such guarantees, and so, as far as I am aware, as far as the modalities of 435 are concerned, the 'remaining obstacles' as members of the MPC put it, are in fact no longer in existence.

But here again, the usual confusion: while South Africa is apparently satisfied with guarantees of UN impartiality once the process is set in motion, other parties, such as member parties of the MPC, are not.

Unfortunately, indecision suits the political motives of certain groups: Resolution 435 should either be acceptable or not--there is no room for the cowardly 'yes, but's..." type of people who seek excuses while not able to provide any ideas of their own.

Talk About Alternatives

After so many years of protracted negotiations concerning the future of Namibia, eventual agreement to Resolution 435 as a settlement plan for the territory, and six years of procrastination since that Resolution was adopted, I am of the opinion that to enter into yet another set of negotiations, discussions, proposals and counter-proposals, would mean more years of delay, delay which the people of Namibia, particularly those in the wartorn north, cannot afford.

And to what end in any case, will. Resolution 435 be revamped, or regenerated or completely abandoned? What purpose will it serve to start with a new set of negotiations, when, to all intents and purposes, all have agreed to Resolution 435.

Linkage, as far as I am aware, was the only remaining obstacle. But according to the NPC and others, apparently not.

Neither have the Namibian people expressed themselves on the question of linkage, but I would be prepared to wager, that the majority of Namibians do not see the Cuban presence in Angola as a threat.

I am not merely advocating a speedy independence for Namibia, merely for the sake of having an independent country: I am doing it because the sooner the country is independent, the sooner we can start with the task of reconstruction and hopefully the social and economic upliftment of a people in dire need of it.

In the same way as the sooner we have independence, the sooner we can start the task of educating our own people to take over the management of the country, and the sooner, in fact, we can make an independent Namibia, one of the few, if not the only, success story in Africa.

On Behalf of the People

But I appeal to those people who seek to change or 'scrap' Resolution 435, and in so doing, further delay a peaceful settlement in this territory, to think, in the first instance, of the people of Namibia, of their long-postponed right to self-determination, and not to seek their own self-gratification.

Talk of 'streamlining' Resolution 435 would, in effect, mean the scrapping of the said Resolution. For in order to 'streamline', the agreement of all the parties would once again have to be sought, and this could trigger a situation which would take years to resolve.

Resolution 435 has been accepted—there are those parties who have been consistent in their demand for the implementation. Let other parties who are also in favour, voice their views in this regard, and not join the multitude of "yes, but's..." for that is certainly not the manner in which to speed up a settlement.

And what is more important, these same parties who talk about reconciliation, are making it more difficult by postponing the implementation of Resolution 435—and they are also playing into the hands of the South African Government, who merely shrug their soulders, point to the dissidence within the ranks of Namibians, and are quite happy to remain on in Namibia for another few years.

Let's have our ceasefire, have the elections and then, in accordance with Resolution 435 in its present format, write a constitution for the territory and start with the immense task ahead of us as far as reconstruction and the building of a united nation is concerned. Above all, let the elected representatives draw up a constitution. Until there has been an election, political leaders, such as those in the MPC, have no right to draw up a constitution for the territory—and if they accord themselves this right, then every Namibian has a similar right to partake in the drafting of such a document.

CSO: 3400/2018

TSUMEB'S SUBSIDIARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SHOWS LOSS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 14 Jul 84 p 34

[Text] In its financial statements for the year which ended December 31 1983, the Tsumeb Exploration Company Limited, which is a 75 percent owned subsidiary of Tsumeb Corporation Limited, says that its accumulated deficit for the year amounts to R 3 069 371,00.

The report said that a further nett loss for the year under review of R147 664 has been incurred.

No provision has been made for taxation, the financial statements said, since the company incurred a loss for the year ending December 31 1983.

The Company's estimated tax loss carried forward at that date was \$3 053 000, whereas it was in 1983 the amount of R2 948 000.

The report stated that it was the intention of Tsumeb Corporation Limited, to continue to provide financial support for Tsumeb Exploration Limited, until the assets of that company exceeded its liabilities.

During the year under review Tsumeb Exploration Company Limited conducted mining operations at the Asis West mine and 27 854 metric tons of ore were mined, in comparison with 38 065 in 1982.

Last year's milling average 4,72 percent copper and 1,13 percent lead in comparison with 5,15 percent copper in 1982 and 1,47 percent lead in 1982.

Development in the Asis West mining area totalled 2 757,8 metres during the period under review, while the Asis Ost mine remained closed.

Tsumeb Exploration received royalties from Tsumeb Corporation on more than 20 000 metric tons of lime rock and 29,000 of silica removed from the mining areas of Tsumeb Exploration Company.

The financial statements note that the entire production of Tsumeb Exploration is sold to the holding company, Tsumeb Corporation Limited, in the form of metal concentrates. Sales are recorded as and when deliveries are made. All

costs incurred in mining and milling the ore of Tsumeb Exploration Company are controlled and apportioned on a contractual basis by Tsumeb Corporation Limited.

Mine development costs are capitalised when incurred to expand the capacity of operating mines, to develop new ore bodies or develop mining areas substantially in advance of current production, and mine development costs so capitalised are amortised over a period of ten years, the statements said.

CSO: 3400/2018

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES DISCUSSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] THE UNPRECEDENTED financial measures which include a dramatic increase in interest on loans and hire purchase transactions announced in Pretoria last night will also apply to Namibia.

This bad news was confirmed by the Secretary for Finance, Dr Johan Jones today.

The measures, which are effective immediately, include considerably tighter hire-purchase restrictions, a three per cent rise in the Reserve Bank's discount rates and a five per cent rise in the various Ladofca rates.

These steps are expected to be followed by an increase in the prime overdraft rate of commercial banks from 22% to a record high of between 24 and 25%.

The measures, which were announced in a joint policy statement by the new Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, and the Minister of Commerce Industries and Tourism Dr Dawie de Villiers, are aimed at preventing a further weakening of the Rand and at curbing the rate of inflation.

The announcement comes a day after Dr Gerhard de Kock told South Africans "not to panic" as the rand traded below the 60 US cent-mark briefly on Tuesday.

Credit ceilings, interest rates, wage freezes and a further tightening in foreign exchange would not be considered, he said.

Windhoek banks approached this morning confirmed that there would be an increase in their interest rates but could not say when.

It is possible that it could still happen today.

The South African Government's move was welcomed by Mr Steve Schofield, Manager of Barclays Bank.

"A drastic increase in interest rates is one of the few ways to bring inflation down', he said.

He said previous increases had not been effective here because banks had quibbled over whether to increase their rates by one-half or one per cent.

Dr Jones said: "If our economy was not so integrated with that of South Africa we would not have to take such harsh measures.

"The irony is that our economic situation is quite different from theirs at the moment.

"South Africa has had rises in personal and government expenditure which we have not had and whereas our balance of payments is positive, SA's is on the point of becoming negative", he said.

This move meant that money would be very scarce and very expensive from now on Dr Jones warned.

The measures are being widely seen as an attempt to shock the public into reacting and as being aimed at hitting inflation where it hurst most—in credit.

One economic analyst described it as the "most significant package of measures taken in one step to beat inflation".

The 5% increase in Ladofca rates, which had not been fully adjusted to increases in market-determined rates over the past year, mean that on money loans the new maximum rates would range from 28% on over R 5 000 to 32% on R2 000.

For credit and leasing transactions it would be 34% for amounts up to R10 000 and 30% over R10 000.

On the tighter hire-purchase restrictions the SA Govt was "obliged" to take further steps to encourage saving and to discourage excessive consumer expenditure, particularly on luxury goods.

"They are aimed at slowing down the rate of increase of the money supply and total spending to prevent an undue depreciation of the Rand and a further acceleration of the inflation rate

"By their very nature these measures will take time to exert their full corrective influence and in the meantime sacrifices will be required on the part of the publ. sector, the business community and consumers," the joint statement said.

The Reserve Bank would raise its prediscount rates for discount houses for Treasury Bills from 18,75 to 21,75%, for Land Bank Bills for 19 to 22% and for Bankers' Acceptances for 19,5 to 22,25%.

Broadly corresponding increases would be effected in the Bank's rates on its overnight lending to discount houses and other banking institutions.

CSO: 3400/2019

BRIEFS

WORKFORCE LAID OFF--A BIG joinery concern, MKU Enterprises, has laid off a large number of its workforce due to decreased activity. About 50 workers have been retrenched and a shorter working week will be introduced, MKU PR, Mr David Barend Fourie, said yesterday. "We were forced to rationalise because we have lost a R lm customer, the Owambo Administration," Mr Fourie commented. "For years the Owambo Administration placed all its orders for school furniture with us. "The order was worth between \$600 000 and \$900 000. "But something went awry somewhere and I believe there are irregularities. "Because the Owambo Administration is buying furniture from a Johannesburg company now, our activities have decreased both in Windhoek and Okahandja". Mr Fourie said MKU was mainly employing unskilled Owambo workers who would be badly hit by the cutback. [Text] [By Karl Gowaseb] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 84 p 1]

NUCLEAR DUMP OPPOSED -- THE Namibia Wildlife Trust has strongly condemned any possible moves to have nuclear waste materials stored in Namibia. The NWT's Executive Director, Mrs Ina Britz this week urged "all individuals, group businesses and companies who value our natural heritage to radically oppose such intentions. The strong call follows recent suggestions by a local politician that Namibia chould consider developing a new source of national revenue by providing land for atomic waste disposal to overseas clients. "If the method of storage were to be foolproof, why would countries producing atomic wastes seek dumping grounds outside their own borders? "Who in the world wishes to become the world's garbage heap?" "Is there any corner in our country crying out for eternal extinction?, Mrs Britz asked in a statement to the press this week. The continued destructive radio-activity of atomic wastes was measured not in decades but in centuries. "Why should future generations be subjected to this?' "No amount of money or guarantees could ever compensate our country, its people and its wildlife for such a wanton act", she concluded. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Jul 84 p 3]

HERERO BUDGET LABELLED CONSERVATIVE—A TOTAL Budget for R28,6m for 1984/85 was tabled by the Chairman of the Herero Executive Committee, Mr Erastus Tjejamba, in Okahandja this week. This is over R6m more than was budgeted by the Herero Representative Authority last year. Revenue from its own sources had almost quadrupled, rising from R730 000 to \$2,8m this year, now representing close to 10% of the total revenue. Central Government contributed R25,8m. Mr Tjejamba described the budget as "conservative" as very little provision

had been made for capital expenditure this year. R26, lm out of the Budget had been voted for current and administrative expenditure. Because of the sharp rise in the standard of living, old age pensions, allowances for the blind and disability grants would be increased from R50 to R70 a month from August 1. However, strict action would also be taken in future against those not entitled to welfare benefits but who were exploiting the system. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jul 84 p 7]

BUDGET FIGURES—A BUDGET of R 16,6m for 1984/85 was tabled by the Chairman of the Nama Executive Committee, Mr Cornelius Cloete, in Keetmanshoop last week. R14,4m has been contributed by Central Government and represents 87% of the total amount allocated by the Nama Representative Authority. The largest single amount voted is the R5,4m for education. This was increased from R4,6m last year. The amount allocated to Welfare and Pensions has also been increased. This year, R1,6m has been allocated compared to \$1,5m last year which means an additional 85 pensioners will now be able to receive monthly benefits. Other amounts voted include R2,3m for Works, R100 000 for the Secretariat, R228 300 for Finance and just more than R100 000 for Agriculture. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Aug 84 p 2]

BUILDING INDUSTRY RECORD—SWAKOPMUND: Building activity in Swakopmund reached the highest level ever for the first six months or any year for the past six years when building plans to a value of R3,5-million were approved by the Swakopmund Municipality for the period 1st January to 30th June this year. This exceeds the previous record of R3,4-million achieved over the same period last year and R3,1-million in 1982 with R3,4-million in 1981; R1,3-million in 1980; R956 000 in 1979 and R809 000 in 1978. During the month of June this year the Swakopmund Municipality approved eleven building plans valued at R152 5000 which included two new dwelling houses of R32 500 and R59 500; garages of R18 500 and the rest additions and alterations to existing buildings. [Text] [Walvis Bay NAMIBIA TIMES in English 20 Jul 84 p 1]

EXECUTIVES DISMISSED—WINDHOEK.—The Administrator—General of SWA, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has dismissed tow members of the executive committee of the Caprivi because they had refused to co-operate with the Administrator—General's special representative in the area. He said the two MECs, Mr P M Mwanzi and Mr B N Likando, had boycotted meetings of the executive committee and the Legislature of Caprivi. They had also not co-operated with the Caprivian Commissioner, Mr H J Backer, appointed earlier this month, Mr Greebe said. Mr Baker had been appointed to "advise the executive authority in the short term" and to train Caprivian officials. "Since the two MECs have preferred a gross dereliction of duty, the Administrator—General had no option but to dismiss them from their office," Mr Greebe said. Mr Mwanzi and Mr Likando could not be contacted for comment at Katima Mulilo in north—eastern SWA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITI—ZEN in English 26 Jul 84 p 4]

cso: 3400/2019

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP ON CHURCH'S POLITICAL ROLE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Aug 84 p 5

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

THE CHURCH would be falling in its duties if it did not go out of its way to scrutinise and judge politics against the principles of Christianity, according to the new Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Regional Orsmond.

In an interview with The SOWETAN at the weekend, Bishop Orsmond, who took over the Johannesburg diocese from Bishop Fitzgerald, said one of his ambitions is to conscientise the masses at grassroots level.

He said that if Christians in South Africa were following the teachings of Jesus Christ, there would be no problems of human rights violations.

The teachings of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) in this regard have to be spread throughout the Christian community by all those who have heard what the bishops were

doing.

"My ambition is to get through to the people, conscientise them and get them to fully understand some of the things that bishops have said in their statements.

"The church has sometimes been accused of meddling in politics, but my own belief is that the church must judge politics in the light of Christian principles. If it did not do that, it would be failing in its duties," he said.

Objectors

The Bishop added he believed that conscientious objectors needed to be supported to the full not to be forced to do military service.

However the problem arose where a call was to be made that Christians should not participate in the Namibian war because this would also be standing in the way of those who were motivated by their consciences to engage in the border war.

CSO: 3400/2020

UDF ANTI-ELECTION RALLY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Aug 84 p 5

[Text]

PEOPLE who voted in the forthcoming coloured and Indian elections for the new tricameral parliament would be helping to defend the apartheid system, United Democratic Front speakers told an anti-election rally in Parkside, East London, yesterday.

The President of the border branch of the UDF, Mr Steve Tshwete, told the 400 to 500 people present the new constitutional deal was "a ploy to recruit soldiers from the ranks of the oppressed to defend apa theid."

Mir Joseph Marks, of the Western Cape branch, said voting in the elections would be saying "yes" to apartheid and inequality. The UDF stood for the building up of South Africa by all its people on the basis of freedom and equality.

The national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr "Terror" Lekota, said people who wanted to become part of the government were marching against the

trend.

He said power would still remain in white hands and those coloureds and Indians who participated would be made responsible for apartheid laws.

Anger

Professor I Mohammed, a member of the UDF executive in the Transvaal, said there was growing anger among people about living conditions, unequal education, increasing prices and inadequate salaries.

He said "waves of anger" were being formed and these waves were "rolling more and more in unity against oppression and exploitation."

Professor Mohammed said those who ruled the country realised they could not continue to rule without extending the basis of their support. This was why they were creating "backyard parliaments" where the participants would always be outvoted. (Report by A Jordaan, 33 Caxton Street, East London).

CSO: 3400/2020

UNIONS CALL FOR BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Aug 84 p 3

[Text]

SEVERAL black unregistered trade unions have called on Indian and coloured workers throughout the country to boycott the forthcoming elections.

In a statement read out at a Press conference in Johannesburg, the Joint Union Committee announced that it has called rallies in Hillbrow and Mamelodi on August 11, to mobilise the rejection of the tri-cameral parliamentary system.

The unions are: South African Workers' Union, South African Railways and Harbours Workers' Union, Municipality and General Workers' Union, the South African Scooter Drivers' and Allied Workers' Union, South African Mine Workers' Union, General and Allied Workers' Union, Routine and Allied Workers' Union, National and General Workers' Union, South African Domestic Workers' Union, African Allied Workers' Union, Amalgamated Black Workers' Union, General Workers' Union of South Africa and Motor Assemblies Companies Workers' Union of South Africa.

The statement reads: "These unions feel that the voice of the workers should be heard for they will again be the ones to bear the brunt of unjust laws. No one has bothered to ask or seek the views of the workers on whom the minority will seek to impose its will and on who, in turn, form the economic backbone of this country.

"We reject this new attempt to crystalise apartheid; with the bantustans even more firmly entrenched on one hand, and the three houses — tricameral Parliament — based on colour and ethnicity on the other hand."

CSO: 3400/2020

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT BOYCOTT AT TEMBISA SCHOOLS

Students Reiterate Demands

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Aug 84 p 1

[Text]

A SHOWDOWN loomed last night between students at the three Tembisa schools suspended for boycotting classes and the acting Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen warned at a Press conference yesterday that continued boycotts of classes could lead to closure, while the students at a meeting in Tembisa have vowed to continue the boycott until their grievances have been resolved. They are due back at school today.

The students were yesterday joined by those from a fourth school, Thuto ke Matla.

Removal of principal

Students from this school have reiterated demands for the scrapping of the age limit and the recognition of a democratically elected students' representative council. They also demand the immediate removal of the principal, a Mr van den Berg and his deputy a Mr van Wyk, and the re-instatement of Mrs Joyce Pooe as principal.

"Neither us nor our parents were told that white teachers will come to our school. We do not want them here," said students from Thuto ke Matla.

Dr Viljoen told the Press conference that education was one of the most costly services rendered by the State and that no-one could afford to allow its disruption.

He blamed certain "outsiders" for intimidating schoolchildren for their own political gain.

"I consider it my duty to make pupils aware that they are doing themselves and their parents incalculable harm by yielding to pressures of intimidators and outsiders who wish to misuse them. No-one can afford allowing loss of valuable teaching time and opportunities."

Dr Viljoen also said details of improved communication structures to voice the black pupils' grievances were to be announced soon. He said students had a good case for wanting representation and that his department was doing everything in its powers to come up with a proper structure which will cater for their needs.

The new communication structure would consist of democratically elected class leaders and pupils' councils. Liaison committees would be formed to co-ordinate the interests of parents, teachers and pupils.

Deadline Extended

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text]

BOYCOTTING Tembisa students yesterday defied the Det ultimatum to return to classes — and late yesterday the Department of Education and Training announced that the deadline for returning to school had been extended to Friday.

The 4 000 strong students now have until Monday to be back in class or face action by the department.

An ultimatum issued last week by the department was that students return to school yesterday after classes had been suspended for a week because of the boycotts.

Classes were suspended last week at Boitomelong, Tembisa and Jiyane high schools after pupils had refused to attend lessons to back up their demands for students' representative councils and the scrapping of age restrictions.

At the fourth school, Thuto-ke Matla, classes were suspended last Thursday after they were disrupted by the boycotting pupils. At the same school the pupils are demanding the immediate removal of the principal, a Mr van

den Berg and his deputy a Mr van Wyk and the re-instatement of Mrs Joyce Pooe as principal.

All four schools were yesterday virtually empty with teachers doing nothing but basking in the sun.

Less than 200 pupils turned up at Tembisa and Boitomelong schools but refused to go to classes until their demands were met.

Mr Job Schoeman, the Chief Liaison Officer for Det, yesterday said that after an urgent meeting between the parents' Interim Joint Committee and Mr D A Scholtz, the Department's Highveld Regional Director, it was decided that the students should be given another four days to go back to classes.

He said: "The department is giving the boycotting pupils until Friday to make a decision on whether or not they are prepared to go back to class on Monday and if they fail to do this the department may decide to suspend the classes for the rest of the year."

Students interviewed by The SOWETAN yesterday said they were not going to back down on their demands and that they were prepared for the worst.

CSO: 3400/2020

AZAPO CALLS FOR BOYCOTT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Aug 84 pp2

[Text]

THE Azanian People's Organisation has called on the Indian and coloured community to boycott the forthcoming tricameral Parliament elections and to join the Anti-Constitutional Coordinating Committee.

The organisation is to hold a mass rally at the Patidar Hall in Lenasia on Saturday at 3pm at which people are to be urged "not to vote for their own oppression and border duty". Hundreds of pamphlets have been distributed asking people to show their support by boycotting these elections.

Azapo said voting for

the New Constitution Azapo's project direc-Dispensation means: Giving credibility to apartheid in its merely modified form; accepting racism in separate "racial" chambers; and entrenching Nationalist power even more strongly.

Speakers

Speakers at the rally will be Saths Cooper, vice-president of Azapo, Kenny Mosime, president of the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm), Frank van der Ross, Piroshaw Camay of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and Zithulele Cindi,

Meanwhile an executive member of Azapo, Mr Haroon Patel, was yesterday taken in for questioning by the Security Police at Protea. Mr Patel yesterday said he was picked up at the main entrance to Lenasia while he was distributing pamphlets notifying people of the rally. At Protea, he said, he was asked of the organisation's role in the. elections and about 120 pamphlets were confiscated and he was given a receipt to that effect.

(Report by Sello Rabothata of 61 Commando Road, Industria).

CSO: 3400/2020 DETAILS ON BOYCOTT OF CTC BUS COMPANY REPORTED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 9-13 Jul 84

[Five-part series by Roy Dowling]

[9 Jul 84 p 11]

[Text]

The events that rocked Ciskei a year ago might well have been termed a winter of discontent. The internal political squabbling, against which background the bus boycott and the ensuing unrest took place, appears to have abated. But the boycott by commuters is still in effect, and Mdantsane residents are now in their second winter of discontent. . .

The boycott of the CTC Bus Company service took place against a backdrop of stormy political events and intrigue in Ciskei. These events ended in the recent jailing of the former chief of Ciskei's security forces, General Charles Sebe, who was found guilty on a charge of violating Ciskei's Terrorism Act.

While events involving Gen Sebe were going on, the bus company, on June 20th last year, announced that fares would be increased by about 10 per cent "in the near future". The managing director of CTC, Hans Kaiser, said the company could not afford to extend or expand services at the existing fare levels.

Mr Kaiser said all

the corporation's operating centres were running at a loss because of the rising costs of wages, tyres, spare parts, and buses. This announcement drew no immediate public response from community or commuter organisations

It was announced in the press on July 5 that the increase would come into effect on July 12.

On July 10, 800 students and workers rejected the new fares and a representative of the residents of Duncan Village and Mdantsane, Mzwandile Mampunye, said commuters could not afford the higher fares.

The increases went into effect on Friday, July 13, and no incidents were reported.

According to the Institute for Planning Research, which is attached to the University of Port Elizabeth, and which published an in-depth report on the boycott: "The first hint of the present troubles came on July 15, when unknown gunmen fired on the home of the Ciskeian Foreign Minister, Mr B. N. Pityi. The same day President Lennox Sebe rushed home to Ciskei, cutting short by a week a visit to Israel."

From that day on, events in Ciskei took a rapid turn for the worse.

- July 15: Members of the Ciskeian Parliament tell a mass meeting at a sports stadium at Zwelitsha that the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) is responsible for the call to boycott buses.
- July 16: President Sebe announces at a press conference that Gen Sebe has been stripped of his wideranging powers.
- July 18: The boycott gets into full stride,

and CTC buses are stoned in East London.

Mbulelo Xaba, the son of the Vice-President, is detained.

• July 19: A drop of 80 per cent in the use of buses is reported by the police, and more buses are stoned.

Gen Sebe and Maj-Gen Tailefer Minnaar are detained under the National Security Act, and Vice-President Xaba denies rumours of a coup attempt.

The South African Transport Services report an increase in the number of train commuters.

Saawu denies it had "dragooned" people into boycotting the bus service, and said it had been "knocking at the doors" of the bus company, but the result had been a hike in fares in a region which had a high rate of unemployment.

● July 20: Two children are killed and 25 people injured in an explosion on a CTC

bus in Mdantsane.

Gen Sebe's son Khambashe is detained, together with two other Sebe relatives.

• July 21: CTC says 49 buses have been stoned since July 18.

Saawu denies it organised the boycott.

- July 22: First reports of Ciskeian police sjambokking commuters.
- July 24: It is reported that five people were admitted to hospital after a shooting incident near Fort Jackson railway station.
- July 25: Sats Police ask Ciskei Police to leave Mount Ruth station. Unconfirmed reports that Ciskei Police are assaulting commuters who wish to catch trains.
- July 29: Third victim of bus explosion dies.

CTC says fares won't be lowered.

August 1: Ciskei government says intimidators are preventing commuters from using the buses.

Three Saawu members held in connection with the boycott.

August 2: Reports that commuters are being stopped at roadblocks in Mdantsane. Some complain they were sent to bus stops and were assaulted by police.

Clampdown on motorists giving commuters lifts to work.

Child killed by petrol bomb thrown into house of ruling CNIP official.

• August 3: State of emergency declared in Ciskei.

Further clampdown at exits from the township.

• August 4: Reports that five people shot dead and many injured when police open fire on commuters near Mount Ruth and Egerton railway stations.

Ciskei's Minister of Justice is reported as saying that vigilantes were assisting in the control of intimidators.

• August 7: Vigilantes

reported to be assaulting commuters, taxidrivers, and private motorists.

Saawu claims at least 20 of its members have been detained. The union again denies organising the boycott.

 August 9: Robert Ncokazi, a Transkei vice-consul, is detained by Ciskei police.

377 people appear in court charged with breaking the curfew.

 August 12: Reports that unrest has spread to schools.

South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, stresses the need for calm to be restored to the area.

- August 14: A total of 832 people have been arrested since the boycott started.
- August 16: President Sebe rules that the fares increase must be cut by half.

The cut in fares did not have the desired effect, however, and the boycott unrest has simmered until the present.

[10 Jul 84 p 11]

[Text]

There are no winners when a dispute reaches a stalemate. The real issues become blurred, and are often lost sight of, when attitudes harden to such a degree. And what is the cost when a bus boycott reaches a no-win stage. Who are the losers?

How does one begin to calculate the costs of a bus boycott? Is it done in rands and cents, or in terms of the hardships suffered by the parties involved?

Whatever the case may be, the two chief protagonists in the boycott, the CTC Bus Company and the commuters, have not benefited in any way from the events that have

unfolded over the past

In a deadlocked dispute, in which there is no immediate solution in sight, there can be no winners. When the costs are tallied up there can be only losers.

In the case of CTC Bus Company the cost has been R6,2 million. This is the accumulated loss, up to the end of March this year, that has been incurred since the boycott began.

It is made up of losses in fares, losses on services the company operated, and losses in damage to vehicles and property. This is a formidable amount, and it is not yet clear who will pick up the bill.

It does not end there. Six hundred workers have been retrenched since the troubles started. They have ranged across the board, from unskilled to management personnel.

This represents a sizeable sum in lost income to the black community and places a further strain on a regional economy already battling to turn the tide of unemployment. It means, in effect, that possibly thousands of people will be without a steady source of income.

According to spokesman for CTC, Mr Wessel van Wyk, the retrenchments were unavoidable. "During the boycott the companies that comprised CTC were consolidated into one company, and that company was rationalised by cutting the number of employees and by cutting back on services.

"We had to do it. We had to trim the operation to suit the number of passengers we were carrying."

At present CTC carries between 25 000 and 26 000 passengers a day — or about 34 per cent of the number carried before the boycott started.

"We now carry a full load," says Mr Van Wyk.

"We would not be able to cope with the pre-boycott load of passengers because the company has been cut to size to cope with the existing demand.

"If the situation changed, and the load increased, we would have to expand the service again."

[11 Jul 84 p 11]

With a streamlined bus service, the commuters, too, are losers. CTC, like most transport services, is a subsidised company. In this case the subsidy is paid by the South African and Ciskeian governments. According to Mr Van Wyk: "Some passengers are subsidised by as much as 150 per cent."

In most instances the alternative methods of transport that commuters have turned to, such as taxis and mini-buses, are more expensive than buses. Trains, although cheaper, are more time-consuming.

The Institute for Planning Research said in its report: "It takes (since the boycott started) an inhabitant of Mdantsane 5 and a half hours on the average to commute to work and back home. This must inevitably have a tremendous effect on commuters in terms of fatigue, family life, morale and productivity.

"There is no time for proper relaxation. The commuter reaches work already tired in the morning and is utterly exhausted when he arrives home at the end of the day . . . The effect of the long travelling time can be expected to intensify as the months go by and the winter months are entered."

The institute, in identifying the boycott as one of the major problems in the region, said: "It has caused great inconvenience, grief and financial loss to black commuters."

The bus company's Mr Van Wyk: "CTC has always provided a service to the community, and it has always been heavily subsidised. It is basically a non-profit exercise and when there have been profits it has been used to upgrade the service by expanding the number of buses and routes we operate.

"Now that many commuters are not re-

ceiving the benefit of the subsidy, and the service is smaller, the community is losing out."

Another factor that must also be taken into consideration is that the service might never return to its preboycott level.

"People might have changed their commuting patterns permanently and continue to use the alternative methods of commuting."

If this proves to be the case then most of the 600 CTC workers who were retrenched will never be reemployed and many families will be without breadwinners. And the black community will have a severely curtailed bus service and will have to rely on alternative modes of transport which are more expensive and time-consuming.

Can either party claim to be the victors?

[Text]

The CTC Bus Company and the commuters are not the only parties to bear the costs of the bus boycott. The whole region has suffered, and the boycott poses a danger to the government's regional development strategy. The costs have been high...

The bus boycott has created a negative picture of the whole area that is geographically tied to Ciskei and may have placed in jeopardy the success of the government's decentralisation plan for Region D. In these terms it has cost us all dearly.

The report by the Institute for Planning Research at UPE iden-

tified the boycott as one of the major current problems in the area, because, among other things:

 Prospective investors have been deterred from investing or starting new undertakings in Region D because of the labour unrest.

 Unemployment in the area (one of the chief reasons that Region D has been classified a priority growth point) has, directly and indirectly, been aggravated by the boycott.

The productivity of workers has been seriously affected (according to Mr E. Heath of the institute, this will get progressively worse the longer the boycott continues) and this has led to considerable losses for the undertakings in the area.

The report continues: "Not only do recent events in Ciskei threaten the stability of East London's labour force but they

have also placed a question mark over the success in the area of South Africa's new decentralisation policy, which offers generous grants, subsidies and tax incentives to companies.

"While the present investors in the area are staying put, the chief executive of a large clothing manufacturer confirms the recent tension would raise questions on how far one expands. It would certainly be a deterrent to anyone thinking of coming here."

"Several industrialists are questioning the wisdom of expansion and are giving thought to expanding elsewhere."

The institute is not alone in its assessment of the negative impact the boycott has had on the whole region.

Professor Phillip Black, of the economics department at Rhodes University: "The boycott is a source of great worry.

"It will make people cautious, and will almost certainly discourage investment in the whole Border area.

"The image that is being projected is not favourable."

On August 11, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief George Matanzima, was quoted in the press as saying: "We fear industrialists will be driven away from the region because of the irresponsible behaviour of some people.

"We all agree that anything adverse on our borders must affect us. "We in Transkei are going to suffer through those people who have acted so irresponsibly."

The PFP's chief spokesman on labour affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, said in Cape Town on August 8 that anything that interferred with workers getting to their place of work would adversely affect industry and commerce in the area.

Dr Boraine paid a visit to East London a week before his statement and said: "I urge the Minister of Manpower to visit East London himself to experience the climate of insecurity and instability which prevails there."

On August 4 the executive members of the Border Chamber of Industries held an emergency meeting to discuss the effects the unrest in Ciskei was having on industry in East London.

It was reported that the BCI felt the killing and wounding of people in Mdantsane would almost certainly affect industry with workers caught between opposing forces in the confrontation.

It was decided to send urgent telexes to the relevant authorities "appealing for immediate action to end the impasse as soon as possible."

The boycott has resulted in other, more direct, costs to commerce and industry in the region.

A newspaper report on September 7, headlined "EL trade hit by bus boycott", stated that merchants in the city had reported significant and, in some cases, huge drops in sales and customer traffic. They all agreed that the boycott was the cause.

The businesses most affected were the North End and Buffalo Street shopping areas, both of which rely heavily on black trade and depend to a large extent on "passing

trade" going to and from the nearby bus stops and terminuses.

One businessman reported that business was "down 70 to 80 per cent".

Businesses more centrally located — such as those in Oxford Street — reported less dramatic effects.

There can be no doubt, then, that the boycott, and the failure to resolve it satisfactorily, has cost the whole region dearly in terms of the negative picture it has created, and more directly in lost productivity and a fall off in trade for some businesses.

East London, according to a report in a Sunday newspaper, headed the list of centres that have attracted industry under the decentralisation dispensation. But how much more difficult has the boycott and unrest made the task of the development agencies who are trying to promote the region? And what will the ultimate cost be?

[12 Jul 84 p 11]

[Text]

The cost of the bus boycott to the Ciskei Government will in all probability never be known. That the boycott, now entering its second year, has placed a strain on a heavily subsidised and limited budget is self evident. But of equal importance is the harm the continuing dispute has done to the Sebe government's public image.

The inability of the Ciskeian government to resolve the bus boycott, and its handling of the unrest that followed, has tarnished Ciskei's image at a crucial moment in its history.

The deaths resulting from the boycott, the

damage to property, and the hardships caused by the disruption to daily life in Ciskei are all lamentable costs.

But there are less tangible costs — the loss of confidence, and the sullied public image of the Sebe government — that must also be taken into account when assessing the costs of the boycott.

Reaction, both local and overseas, to the Sebe government's handling of the boycott has been anything but favourable.

At the height of the unrest the American Government warned its citizens to avoid Ciskei because of "the unsafe conditions" there, and a spokesman for the British government expressed alarm at the "brutal methods" that were used to try and end the

boycott.

A Member of Parliament in South Africa labelled President Lennox Sebe a "dictator".

This came at a time when Ciskei was, and still is, trying to attract foreign investment to the country, create more job opportunities, and improve the quality of life of a great many Ciskeians.

Would potential investors have been put off by the events that culminated in a state of emergency on August 3 last year?

Professor Phillip

Black, of the economics department at Rhodes University, believes they would.

"The boycott, and what followed in Ciskei, must have had an adverse effect on Ciskei's drive to attract investment.

"At one time you had something like mob rule with vigilantes roaming around unhindered."

"This must discourage investors and create some hesitancy on their part."

Professor W. P. van Niekerk, a member of the management committee of the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute for Planning Research, said in March: "Potential investors in the region have been discouraged because of the lack of stability. The unemployment problem has been aggravated."

The manager of a firm in East London was quoted in the Institute for Planning Research report on the boycott as saying: "The bus boycott and the violence associated with it are creating an image of insta-

bility...Industrialists will think twice about coming to the area. The long-term effect of the boycott could lead to more unemployment."

It is difficult to measure something that did not happen (that is, the investment that might have been drawn to Ciskei), but there is general consensus that the boycott, and the violence that flowed from it, created a negative picture of Ciskei and its government.

And the turbulent events during the boycott could not have come at a worse time for a government trying to attract much needed foreign investment.

The boycott occurred at a time when the whole of the Southern African region was beginning to feel the effects of the economic recession in America, Britain, and Western Europe. That factor alone makes investments hard to come by, but when coupled with unrest on a large scale it only serves to worsen an already bad situation.

Mr E. T. Heath, of the University of Port Elizabeth's economics department, agrees with this line of reasoning

"It was a very bad time to have a problem like the bus boycott."

We are now in the middle of a recession and many people in South Africa are struggling to make ends meet. The position of the majority of Ciskeians must be even more serious. The inability of the Sebe government to negotiate a satisfactory solution to the problem, at an economically sensitive time in the country's history, may have set back development for many years.

So what will the long-term effects be? "Something like that is very difficult to gauge, but investors are obviously very much aware of what has happened," says Prof Black.

"It will make people cautious and could also create problems with the raising of loans. What would you think if you were a potential investor?"

Investment in Ciskei has not dried up com-

pletely, and officials in the various development agencies have said that development is continuing. But what might the picture have been if the dispute had been resolved, and the spiral of violence avoided?

Many observers feel the issue has now become a political one. "Researchers in various fields have indicated that the boycott is no longer an economic issue, but an expression of political discontent," says Prof Black.

"It is no longer a bread and butter issue."

An industrialist was quoted in the Institute for Planning Research report as saying: "The bus boycott is a general political reaction of Mdantsane against the system. By this I mean forcing people to become part of a homeland they do not recognise."

The harm this blot on Ciskei's copybook has caused the whole region is serious enough, but the harm it has caused the young Ciskei nation may be felt for a long time to come.

[13 Jul 84 p 11]

[Text]

Attempts to end the year-old bus boycott by coercion and negotiation have failed. But there is a glimmer of hope on the horizon in that the commuters and the bus company seem to have tacitly agreed that negotiation is the only way of resolving the dispute. What is needed now are positive moves to end the stalemate.

It will take an initiative to negotiate, from either the commuters or the bus company, to end the bus boycott stalemate.

The Institute for Planning Research found in its investigation into the boycott that commuters felt the best way of ending the dispute was for consultation and negotiation between the commuters and the

bus company regarding fares and other complaints. It was significant that respondents to the institute's survey felt community groups should be consulted, and not the Ciskeian government.

Prior to the breakdown in negotiations in April, CTC had been negotiating with the Committee of Ten, a body elected in July 1983 by the residents of Duncan Village and Mdantsane.

The Committee of Ten claimed in February that CTC did not recognise it, and that CTC would recognise the Duncan Village Community Council, the Mdantsane Committee of 20, and the Ciskeian government.

However, in March it was reported that the managing director of CTC, Mr Hans Kaiser, had held a meeting with the Committee of Ten at which the committee had presented a list of 15 demands that commuters wanted instituted before they would end the boycott.

The demands, as outlined by the chairman of the committee, Mr Mzwandile Mampunye, were basically for a suspension of the fares' increase, for a general improvement in the bus service, and for the bus company to sever ties with the Ciskeian government.

A week later CTC announced that the bus company was for sale, and "serious offers by the private sector to purchase the bus company will be considered".

In addition, it announced a number of concessions in what was seen as an attempt to break the boycott.

On March 21 the Committee of Ten criticised CTC for announcing the concessions through the medium of the press and not through the committee.

The committee said it rejected the concessions because CTC did not recognise it as the sole representative of the commuters, and the boycott would continue because the bus company had not met the commuters' demands.

Mr Mampunye said two issues, the suspension of the fares' increase, and the severing of the company's ties with the Ciskeian government, were still unresolved.

On April 10 the committee again rejected the concessions "until Mr Kaiser commits himself to finding a solution which will be acceptable to all parties". It said there were still a number of demands that had not been met.

Mr Mampunye was detained shortly afterwards by the Ciskeian authorities. Since then there have been no announcements of negotiations between CTC and the committee, or between the bus company and any other party. The result has been the present deadlock.

The Institute for Planning Research said in its report:

"Representatives of the bus company should again enter into sincere consultation with the representatives of the commuters.

"Consultation ought to play a major role in the negotiations, because without proper consultation amongst the different interested groups, this problem cannot be solved."

The institute apparently sees the break in the line of communication between the commuters and CTC as a prime cause for the protracted dispute.

"The action of the Ciskei government in detaining the representatives of the commuters and the harassment of people by Ciskei police and soldiers... is perhaps the most outstanding reason for the prolonged con-

tinuation of the boycott. The probability of solving the problem is also minimised if the representative(s) of some of the parties are being detained."

It appears then, that it is unlikely the stalemate will be ended while certain representatives of the commuters are unable to speak for them.

It appears, too, that both parties are still willing to negotiate. The secretary of the Committee of Ten, Mr Newell Faku, said in a recent interview (June 5): "The committee is still willing to negotiate." And a spokesman for CTC, Mr Wessel van Wyk, echoed these sentiments.

It remains for one of the parties to make a decision to negotiate. Once this has been done the commuters and the bus company can place their cards on the negotiating table and the process can get under way in earnest.

The footsore commuters will not be the only ones to heave a sigh of relief when a satisfactory end to the boycott is reached.

cso: 3400/2027

SOWETO MAYOR WELCOMES MRS BOTHA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Sello Rabothata and Nkopane Makobane]

[Text]

THE mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, yesterday said if he had his own way he would declare August 8 a public holiday because of a visit to the township by Mrs Elize Botha and Mrs Lulu Koornhof.

Mr Tshabalala made this startling revelation before about 100 guests in his speech during the controversial visit by the wives of Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, and Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Amid cheers and hand-clapping from, among others, the Baragwanath Choir, Mrs Marina Maponya, West Rand Development Board officials and Greater Soweto councillors, Mr Tshabalala said: "Apartheid was made by God and we should follow what the Government has decided. How long have you been fighting? What have you achieved?" he said, waving a miniature South African flag which he said belongs to all in the country.

Earlier in the morning about 200 people, mostly Sofasonke Party members, were handed out miniature national flags and formed a guard of honour before the Ministers' wives arrived at the Soweto Council Chambers. There was also a heavy police presence at most strategic points at which the entou-

rage would pass along.

Among the places visited by the entourage were a creche in Mofolo, the Soweto Self Help Association of Paraplegics (Shap), J C Merkin School for the handicapped in White City Jabavu, Pace College in Jabulani and prestigious houses in Selection Park (Pimville). At all these places the children and staff were also provided with miniature flags which they waved to welcome the entourage.

In her speech, Mrs Botha said she had brought a message of goodwill from her husband because he had a personal interest in Soweto and if it was possible he would have come. She said she found Soweto to be a peaceful city and had been impressed by the developments that are taking place, such as housing, educational facilities. churches and cultural activities. This shows that Soweto residents are prepared to work hard to uplift their standard of living.

Нарру

She said: "I am happy to be here and in future I shall be able to speak from personal experi-ence. I came here to give you a hand of friendship and I have been looking forward to this visit, together with Mrs Koornhof, I felt very proud to see small children waving our national flag because the future of the country depends on the youth of today. I will encourage my husband to visit the township and see what changes are there. The future is bright for us if we live in goodwill and Lco-existence."

EDITORIAL CALLS MRS BOTHA'S VISIT A 'FARCE'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Aug 84 p 6

[Editorial: "A Farce"]

[Text]

PEOPLE may have their own ideas about the diplomatic niceties surrounding Mrs Elize Botha and Lulu Koornhol's visit to Soweto yesterday.

This is what one of the first reports said about this historic visit by the Prime Minister's wife to the ghetto: "Soweto may not have been bowled over by the visit of Mrs Elize Botha, wife of South African Prime Minister P W Botha, but she was certainly impressed with the dusty ghetto.

"It's wonderful, everyone is so friendly and smiling. Soweto is really a happy place," the Prime Minister's wife is reported to have, said.

We are sure nobody would necessarily wish to make things unpleasant for Mrs Botha, if only out of courtesy and gallantry. Such attributes are aplenty in the townships and we know about them.

The visit to Soweto was, however, deliberately clouded in mystery and perhaps even disinformation. Some papers reported it was on, and others said it was off. What seems to have happened in fact was that instead of being given the Freedom of Soweto, this visit was made an informal casual trip to the sprawling townships.

We do not believe anybody has got that much against Mrs Botha or anybody else paying us a hasty friendly visit. We are naturally angry at Mrs Botha or rather what she stands for, and we are not going to be duped into laying out the red carpet, metaphorically speaking, for her — at least not all of us. Those minions who have to please their masters in Pretoria can do all the bowing and scraping for the million or so people of Soweto.

The Bothas are most definitely becoming the globe-trotting African heads of state. They went to Europe in what was described in various ways as successful and disastrous; Mr Botha has ideas of making a safari into Africa; and now this little step into Soweto.

Politically speaking, these trips perhaps have their merit for the Government. Most people of Soweto - which will mean in other words most black South Africans - do not : care one way or the other if the whole Cabinet goes on these trips. We believe we have other more pressing matters at hand to worry about. We are rather cynical about the town council of Soweto trying to pamper Pretoria with this kind of visit. It could have been a disaster if Soweto had had half its population or half its mind made up in its reaction.

Finally, we find these visits to the townships obnoxious to say the least.

We hate the trips made by visitors and others in conducted tours through Soweto as if we were East Berlin or some type of zoo. We find the attitude of town councillors even more despicable because they know exactly what the majority of blacks think about Mrs Botha and what she means to us.

We do not need these farcical gestures to the powers that be. We do not believe anybody is being fooled about the merit or otherwise of these trips.

CSO: 3400/2020

SUZMAN ON COST OF APARTHEID

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Aug 84 p 3

[Text]

OVER R3-billion was allocated to projects directly or indirectly aimed at furthering ideological aspects of Government policy during the 1984/85 financial year, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said last night.

Addressing a reportback meeting in Johannesburg, Mrs Suzman said although the reduced price of gold and fall of the rand against the dollar was not the Government's fault the "profligate manner in which the Government has been spending over the years on Namibia and ideological projects . . . has undoubtedly been a major cause of inflation".

She said over R1,4million would go to assiting self-governing states like KwaNdebele and QwaQwa towards independence.

Influx

More than R250-million will provide incentives for industrial decentralisation — to the detriment of existing metropolitan areas.

R96-million is the esti-

mated cost of administering influx control, and over R1,3-billion will be spent in direct and indirect assistance to the independent homelands.

"What the implementation of the new constitutional structure will cost is anybody's guess."

CSO: 3400/2020

SOUTH COAST DEVELOPMENT CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jul, 2 Aug 84

[Two-part article by James Clarke]

[27 Jul 84 p 10M]

[Text]

The Rand's favourite coastal strip, the Natal South Coast, is undergoing an unprecedented development boom which locals say is proving disastrous.

Hundreds of millions of rands are being invested in an almost frenetic property surge, mostly involving Transvaalbased firms.

In many towns on the 150 km coast I saw bull-dozers clearing away subtropical vegetation, dunes being levelled and wetlands being drained — all for holiday accommodation.

Prices of units have doubled and even trebled since January. A simplex unit near Pennington, sold in February for R70 000, was resold for R140 000 last month—though it has not yet been built.

SEA VIEW LOST

The environmental cost has been enormous.

On Amanzimtoti beach the sun sets at 3 pm because of the shadows from the towering beachfront buildings. And now



a new 20-storey tower is to go up in front of a 15storey block, destroying its sea view.

its sea view.

Some cluster developments are as densely packed as Victorian slums.

Mr Peter Mendelsohn, chairman of the South Coast Wildlife Society, and Mrs Vi Sinclair showed me hectares of indigenous vegetation being stripped away for cluster housing, duplexes, simplexes and large blocks. I saw ancient milkwoods — protected by act of Parliament — bulldozed aside.

At Melville near Port Shepstone Mrs Anna Liza Loefkin (82) stood in front of a bildozer which was clearing the 4 000 sq m plot next door. Her act saved six trees but the rest of the site was de-

vastated.

Town councils eager for additional rates are falling over themselves to aid developers. Port Shepstone, whose town streets are treeless ("We can't have trees AND traffic," said an official) may even sell its central park to developers.

It is not just scenic pollution which threatens the South Coast. Factory pollution is contaminating the air and sea. Scottburgh's beach was flecked with industrial spittle — from detergent foam used by Saiccor, a synthetics factory, to clean up beaches polluted by its effluent. It disgorges red liquid into the sea at Umkomaas.

Deputy Minister of Environment Mr John Wiley says he would like to see a temporary development freeze along the entire South African coast while planners take

stock.

Ecologist Dr TC Robertson, founder director of the National Veld Trust and now retired to Scottburgh, told me:

"This coast could one day earn itself an international image equal to that of the French Riviera — but not if it carries on like this."

The Province's Mr Ron Pistorius, who heads municipal services, told me in Maritzburg. "It is true some developments have been had but the province is under tremendous pressure from developers and councils and it is very difficult to fly in the face of local wishes. There is a growing reaction by residents against it and I just hope it continues."

A number of residents at the Amanzimtoti end of the South Coast have formed the Action Group. Explained Mrs Eunice Gray, one of its founders: "We are not a negative pressure group but we don't intend being fobbed off either. We want to cooperate in stemming the tide of damage."

Another of its founders, Mrs Anna-Mie Marais of St Winifred's, Kingsburgh, told me: "I have studied a map of the world's beaches and, apart from the French Riviera, Natal's South Coast is the only really accessible and safe region where the year-round sea temperatures are pleasant.

"When gold has ceased to be our economic mainstay tourism will become so. For the sake of the national economy it would be criminal to turn the South Coast into a tasteless highrise strip.

"At the moment it still has so much character—pockets of indigenous forest and idyllic beaches. We must save what we can."

SHOW SALES

I recalled a warning Mr Pistorius gave me: "Don't be too impressed by all the natural forest you see along the coast. Nearly all of it is earmarked for development."

In the 1950s South Coast stands were being sold like candyfloss at the Rand Show in Johannes burg. "Buy yourself i seaview," said the advertisements and 22 000 peo-

ple did

Mr Pistorius, one of South Africa's most environment-conscious planners, did a survey of the situation in the 1960s and was so appalled at the way the coastal strip had been cut up that he insisted the North Coast retain inviolate areas of indigenous vegetation. The move saved the North Coast.

On the South Coast thousands of tiny stands still have to be built upon, but hundreds have been snapped up by bigtime property firms and amalgamated for large projects.

Mrs Marais took me to Beach Road, Amanzimtoti. It looked more like a street in Hillbrow. That's in fact what the locals

call it.

A 20-storey beachfront tower block, Waterberg, is soon to join the high-rise phalanx in Beach Street. When the Transvaal developers agreed to reduce the height from 33 floors the council waived certain by-laws and allowed the building to fill the entire stand. Thus the Great Wall of Amanzimtoti becomes even more solid.

But at least the town was spared from having to stare at the back of a giant 42-storey block—Singles City. Mrs Gray fought the council to a standstill over that one. She drew up a 1 300-name petition but the town clerk dismissed the protests as being "passionate and uninformed".

NO PLANNERS

He asked the local paper, the South Coast Sun, "What do they know about town planning?" Commented the editor, Mr John Millar: "That really did it. After all, what did the council know?" Amanzimtoti does not employ a professional town planner. No town on the South Coast does.

In any event the province was advised by the council that there had been no objections because Mrs Gray's petition came in after the official deadline.

Amanzimtoti's mayor, Mr Bert Tunmer, says there is so much highrise now that nothing can be done to reverse the situation. At least half the council feels highrise development should go on. But Mrs Gray found 95 percent of the town is against highrise.

Just south of Amanzimtoti is the town of Kingsburgh. Here too highrise blight has blocked off the sea view The Action Group is fighting off a project to establish 239 duplexes on an unspoiled crest comprising 18,5 ha of indigenous bush overlooking St Winifred's.

A sign of how jumpy the council is about the public's growing anger is that half Kingsburgh council attended the Action Group's last protest meeting. And two of the Action Group now intend standing for council.

Next: can the South Coast be saved?

[2 Aug 84 p 10M]

[Text]

South Africa's most popular coastal strip, the Natal South Coast, is poised between becoming one of the world's most glamorous coastlines or just another seaside strip of fast food outlets, scruffy hotels and car parks.

Greedy development is tearing it apart. Many of the most damaging developments are being designed and financed by Transvaal firms. A planner estimated that 60 percent of all big private development along the South Coast was "Transvaal-generated".

And thousands of Transvaal pensioners retiring to the South Coast have tended to transplant Alberton architecture in a palm-fringed environment.

But more and more residents are expressing alarm at the pace and tastelessness of the current building boom.

Many feel that development should be frozen so that planners can take stock. But what planners?

Not one town on the South Coast employs a professional town planner. Usually the town clerk does the job.

Retired ecologist Dr T C Robertson of Scottburgh advocates establishing a South Coast umbrella organisation representative of residents, conservationists and planners.

He a' lo believes a symposium on the future of the South Coast would help establish a planning policy for the coast.

Dr Robertson points out that the 150 km coastline retains a great deal of its sub-tropical attraction — but only just.

The coast still has the potential one day to rival the French Riviera — if development is better controlled.

Kingsburgh's town planner, Mr D Robinson, told me: "Of course mistakes have been made."

Although he has no formal qualifications as a planner, Mr Robinson does have "35 years' practical experience" and his values seem to be respected among people I met. He sees the biggest mistake as being the railway line which runs down the coast.

Another planning mistake was the building of high apartment blocks on Amanzimtoti's beachfront. Then, like some contagious disease, the cult for highrise spread next door to Doonside, in Kingsburgh.

Mr Robinson says: "It happened before my time. There is nothing one can do about it now. We will allow just one more block (of unrestricted height) at Doonside.

"Otherwise the maximum height is now six storeys, and that's in one area. Elsewhere it's three."

A three-storey restriction applies along the entire South Coast today.

But several people expressed the fear that with the new powers being given to local authorities some towns may be tempted to go for beachfront highrise.

"Don't get the idea that we conservationists are anti-highrise," says Dr T C Robertson.

"We are not blind to economic realities. But highrise on beachfronts is vandalism.

"We see our major capital asset as being our coastal environment — in places it has carelessly been destroyed.

"The big question is: where do we go from here?"

I spoke to the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, about it. He recently advocated a freeze in coastal development. He says that every development along the coast should be preceded by an environmental impact assessment (EIA).

That way the public and planners can see precisely what positive and negative effects a development could produce.

Mr Wiley told me: "I have referred the matter to the Council for the Environment."

The council, I am told, is giving priority to the report.

Both Dr Robertson and Natal's head of planning and engineering, Mr Ron Pistorius, agreed that the tremendous surge towards "lowrise-high density" ("townhouse" style development) can be a good thing.

"Providing it concentrates accommodation and thus allows more open space and nature reserves, then I am all for it," said Mr Pistorius.

He told me that "island reserves", apart from being aesthetic, served a vital function in that they allowed locally migratory species of birds and other animals to move about.

He felt ordinary people could do great deal "right now".

They could get together and work out ways to re-establish vegetation in denuded areas. Even if each householder planted just one tree it would make a big difference.

Mrs Vi Sinclair of the Wildlife Society, who is also a botanist, feels that nobody should remove a tree without permission. "So many people clear the vegetation from their stands simply to get a sea view. Whole dunes can become mobile once their covering is interfered with."

My impression was that most developers to-

tally strip the land before building. It seemed wherever I looked there were bulldozers.

I came across a notable exception — Club Tropicana, south of Port Rynie. The developers are Johannesburg-based.

There, on the west side of the South Coast road, a 36,5 ha, forest-clad hill-side will, by the year's end, have 320 cottages, a conference hall and an entertainment centre.

The earthen-coloured, Mediterranean-style cottages are being built in clusters of up to five, the clusters separated by pockets of forest.

Landscape planner Mr Dave Coward used 10 km of tape to cordon off patches of giant strelitzia and palms against bulldozers

EXPERTS

One patch is 2 ha in extent. "That's worth R3 million at today's prices but it is to be saved," Mr Coward told me. To prevent future owners selling it off the forest reserve has been ceded to a trust.

Miss Linda Adie, Editor of the South Coast Herald, told me that more and more developers are calling in environmental experts. "I've noticed the change even in their advertisements. People's attitudes

are definitely changing."

Ms Sharyn Sinclair, an environmental planning consultant, agreed there was a new awareness "but we need more than that. No project should be allowed until an environmental analysis of the site has been carried out.

"Each coastal town should be requested to urgently formulate guide plans for its municipal area and test them publically. We have to identify as soon as possible just what we hold sacred along this coast".

INDIGENOUS

In environmental awareness the people seem ahead of the councils. At Uvongo, retired timber man Mr Hugh Nicholson recently donated his 16 ha garden and mansion, Skyline, to the council.

Possibly the most beautiful garden on the South Coast, it has an additional importance: its 700 species of trees and shrubs are a living reference library for the South Coast's indigenous and exotic flora.

Professor Brian Rycroft, recently retired head of Kirstenbosch Gardens, is in charge of it.

But the council is not prepared to employ a botanical groundsman so the place is maintained by three labourers.

The most charming part of the South Coast, in most eyes, is the stretch between Ramsgate and the beautiful Umtumvuna Gorge which separates Natal from Transkei.

And the development which most coastal planners single out as the best example of "high density and low impact" is San Lameer, a large complex of luxurious holiday accommodation. Only 40 percent of the site is developed and even that has pools and trees.

The natural gem of the South Coast is the Yengele Forest at Trafalgar Beach. The area, the largest patch of indigenous vegetation on the entire coast, is privately owned and therefore vulnerable, even though its present Durban owners are committed conservationists.

Dr Robertson said:
"Everything is vulnerable." Everything. He showed me the coast's last remaining natural patch of red hot pokers at Scottburgh. It is to be sacrificed for housing. Everything — from a thousand sea views which may soon be blocked by buildings, to the Yengele forest itself. Even the beaches are threatened.

Says Dr Robertson: "We must sit down and decide: what do we want of our coastline?"

cso: 3400/2027

THREE ON HIGH TREASON CHARGE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Aug 84 p 2

[Text]

couple - who allegedly leaked military intelligence documents to the banned African National Congress (ANC), appeared on charges of high treason in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

A former military intelligence clerk, Mr Ronald Mark Hunter (25) of Torwood Road, Forest Town, Johannesburg, Mr Derek Hannekom (31) and his wife Mrs Patricia Elizabeth Hannekom (27) appeared briefly before Mr Justice D J Curlewis. They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to September 3.

The postponement followed a request by the defence counsel, Mr J N de Vos, for turther particulars. Mr de Vos also stated that the postponement was imperative because the indictment was only served on them yesterday morning.

prohibiting publication of further indict- nisation.

THREE whites - including a married ment particulars requested by the defence counsel and indicated that a ban could also be imposed on sensitive information relating to military documents.

> The three accused are facing a main charge of high treason and alternative counts under the Internal Security Act.

> According to the charge sheet, Mr Hunter allegedly copied or stole classified intelligence documents, some of which he allegedly gave to members or supporters of the ANC. Some of these documents, the State alleges, were hidden on the Hannekoms' farm and others in a bank deposit box in Johannes-

The State also alleges that Mr and Mrs Hannekom had met with ANC supporters in Botswana in 1981. Mrs Hannekom had allegedly learned a code which enabled them to make secret con-Mr Justice Curlewis issued an order tact with members of the banned orga-

3400/2020 cso:

FOUR CHARGED WITH TREASON

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

FOUR alleged members of the banned African National Congress appeared briefly in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on charges of high treason and alternatively contravening the Internal Security and the Terrorism Acts.

The charges include undergoing military training in Zambia and Angola with the aim of overthrowing or endangering the State.

The men, Mr Norman Nhlanzi (26), Mr Jabulani Barthalomew Makhubu (27), Mr Samuel Vulindlela Myeni (28), all of Mofolo South and Mr Enoch Vusi Mthombeni (22) of White City, appeared before Mr Justice L le Grange.

They were not asked

to plead and the hearing was postponed until September 24 so that they could prepare their defence. They are to remain in custody.

Explosives

According to the indictment, their charges range from allegedly being members of the banned ANC to communicating or conveying messages or conspiring with the organisation with the aim of overthrowing the South African Government between 1977 and 1983.

Their charges also relate to allegedly being in possession of explosives, ammunition, and participating in sabotage activities in Vereeniging, Johannesburg and Roodepoort between the same period.

CSO: 3400/2020

BOMB ATTACKS AGAINST NAAWU OFFICIALS INTENSIFY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Aug 84 p 40

[Text]

THE ATTACKS on homes and vehicles of several officials of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) have been intensified by the petrol-bombing of two other shop-stewards in Uitenhage, Eastern Cape this week.

The union's president, Mr Jurie Harris, yesterday told The SO-WETAN that the attack on Mr John Gomomo and Mr Samuel Mphushe—both shop-stewards—was surprising.

Mr Harris said it was obvious that the attack

on the two officials was an attempt to intimidate them. The attacks could also be a means to divert the militancy of workers in the Uitenhage area and an attempt to create racial division among workers.

Nobody was injured during the petrol-bombing of the two officials.

Mr Harris said that the attack was "a futile and a misguided exercise of defeat at a time when the union and its mother body are campaigning against the forthcoming racial elections."

CSO: 3400/2020

AFRICAN BANK DIRECTOR DISCUSSES ROLE

Johannesburg SAKE-RAPPORT in Afrikaans 1 Jul 84 p 9

[Article by Deon Basson: "Bank Will Try to Succeed in Application"]

[Text] The African Bank is going to apply for the fifth time for permission to open a branch in Pietersburg. The bank will in fact try to persevere until it succeeds.

In a frank interview with SAKE-RAPPORT this week, the managing director of the bank, Mr Moses Maubane, said that such a step would be to the advantage of the town.

He thinks that it will create employment opportunities. Money invested by the community will be ploughed back again. Even money invested in other areas will be ploughed back into Pietersburg.

He said that since 1980 the bank has tried several times to get permission to open a branch in Pietersburg. He showed SAKE-RAPPORT the most recent letter in which the city council rejected the application. The brief consists of only two paragraphs.

Returned

No reasons are supplied. It is merely stated that the city council does not see its way clear to approve the application.

He said that the bank did not want to make a political point. It wants to take care of the interests of its shareholders and the people of Pietersburg. Not just Afrikaners live in Pietersburg.

"Therefore we want to return. The people want us there. We will use all the constitutional means at our disposal to succeed in our goal. But we do not want to force a confrontation with the city council. We will sell the idea that our establishing ourselves in a growing area such as Pietersburg is a necessity."

Mr Maubane said that now there are negotiations with another bank with a view to cooperation. There are thoughts of creating a commercial department without changing the status of the bank to that of a commercial bank.

He believes that that is the direction the bank should take. Checking accounts and other related services are part of the modern banking system.

Significant

That cannot happen overnight, however. First various aspects, such as systems, computer hardware and training of personnel have to be looked at.

He nevertheless considers the fact that the bank has been a qualified trader in foreign exchange since last year to be a milepost. Also the fact that the bank is going to pay a dividend for the first time at the end of the current financial year is considered significant.

The profit of the bank for the first 6 months of the current financial year was recently made public. It amounted to almost 27,400 rands and it canceled the accumulated debt of the bank.

The general profile of the customers of the bank is also significant.

According to Mr Maubane it is generally the man in the street who saves at the bank. On the other hand, primarily businessmen borrow from the bank. There are exceptions, of course.

Difficult

The increase in general sales tax is seen as a problem. Mr Maubane said that it would now become very difficult for the common man to save.

The demand from those ranks for credit for essential home furnishings (not linens) will also increase. Thus the bank must start looking at the capital market for money.

The problem in that respect is that the bank must borrow money for short periods at rates which continue to increase. On the other hand it must lend money for longer periods at fixed interest rates.

He said that the bank would like to become more generally involved in Southern Africa on the basis of a 5-year plan. But even in that area problems are encountered. The government of Bophuthatswana, for example, recently rejected an application from the bank to open a mini branch in Ga-Rankouwe.

The bank already has a branch there.

However, the bank will strive to expand its interests to countries such as Botswana and Swaziland. It will even consider looking at Mozambique if the free market system starts taking hold again. The bank is already involved in Transkei.

Mr Maubane thinks that in the future large companies should extend their social responsibility beyond merely looking after their own workers.

The general public will have to be considered. Therefore those companies will have to become increasingly involved in political issues.

8700

cso: 3401/94

COUNTRY'S WEAK ECONOMIC POSITION REVIEWED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Jul 84 p 12

[Editorial: "Dangerous Spiral"]

[Text] The ordinary citizen usually doesn't concern himself with financial complications such as the rate of exchange of the rand with respect to the dollar. However, when it starts to appear frequently on the frontpages of newspapers, as has been happening of late, and moreover when it is coupled with alarming commentary and predictions, then it can create general unrest.

Such unrest is not unfounded. It should even worry the lay person when the decrease of our currency accelerates from a few points a day to a full two cents, such as happened on Tuesday. Yesterday it decreased to below 70 cents for the first time.

If the concern of the ordinary public were to lead to their studying the causes of our current troubles, that might lead to a healthy introspection and feeling of guilt. Indeed, one of the most important causes of the weak position of the rand is that both the government and the ordinary public spend too much.

In the middle of last year we had an artificial revival of our economy.

The result was that we imported more, and continue to import more than what we could and still can pay for by export. The current fall in the value of the rand is a direct result from our having to buy expensive and scarce dollars and our having to pay more in rands for the dollar because there is not enough for the demand.

The principal reasons for the weak rand thus are the strong dollar and the high American interest rates. It also affects other currencies, but it affects the rand more severely because of our weak economic position.

The situation really presents certain dangers. The weaker the rand becomes, the more expensive imports become and the worse inflation becomes. If that continues at the same speed, it could develop into a downward spiral in which depreciation and inflation follow each other in a vicious circle. That could end in runsway inflation.

With a weak rand such as today, economic revival in the short term is actually out of the question.

In a world market in which the demand for primary commodities is oversupplied by an exchange-hungry Third World, our prospects of strengthening our experts are not very rosy. The weak price of gold also contributes to keeping our export income low.

We can, however, curb our spending through self-discipline--and this is true both for the public and the state--in order to improve our extremely unfavorable balance-of-payments situation.

The process of stopping the rand in its downward motion starts with the common man who turns away from the store without buying something.

8700

CSO: 3401/94

CISKEI FINANCIAL SITUATION EXAMINED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 21 Jun 84 p 14

[Editorial: "Concern Over Ciskei"]

[Text] When a farmer with an overdrawn bank account keeps a few shiny new automobiles, talks of purchasing a small plane and starts smoothing out a landing strip at his farm, his bank director may feel morally obliged to pick up the telephone and to ask him why he doesn't invest in a good tractor, seed and fertilizer instead. If the farmer snaps at him that he should keep his nose out of other people's farming methods, the bank director would seriously consider having a thorough look into that farmer's means of credit.

That is more or less what is currently happening between South Africa and Ciskei. In the opinion of the South African Government, President Lennox Sebe is pursuing an extremely unhealthy financial policy by spending large amounts on projects which will not furnish work to his people or be to their advantage otherwise. But Ciskei is an independent state which can run its own affairs according to its own discretion. Yet, Ciskei is dependent on South Africa for a vital part of its income. It is estimated that aid to that country in loans from South Africa and from the Development Bank of Southern Africa will amount to almost 53 million rands this year.

President Sebe announced in May that work would start immediately on a 25 million rand airport near Bisho on which jumbo jets can land, and which will serve as a training center for pilots. Moreover he boasts the best luxury cars offered by the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Ciskei's biggest problem—which is already leading to social unrest and is hampering stability—is unemployment. Although new industries are easing the situation, not anywhere near enough work—supplying projects have been initiated.

In addition, stability is not promoted by the haphazard manner in which state officials are appointed and dismissed, and relations with South Africa are frequentary disturbed by vicious attacks and reproaches that not enough aid is supplied.

If South Africa shuts off all the faucets, chaos will result in Ciskei, but obviously a method must be found to bring home the lesson of cutting the coat according to the cloth.

8700 CSO: 3401/94

BRIEFS

SPECIAL VOTING FOR COLOUREDS--THE FIRST votes for the House of Representatives elections were cast yesterday as special voting facilities opened for coloured voters. While the elections are being held on August 22, special voting opened yesterday for people who cannot attend the polls on that day. A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said yesterday any voter in such a position could approach the department's regional office, the nearest magistrate's court or the local returning officer. To cast a special vote, the voter must fill in an application form in front of a qualified official who will then issue a ballot paper bearing the names of the candidates in the constituency. The voter then votes in the usual way in private. The completed ballot is placed in an envelope and sealed. Special voting closes on August 20 after which all special ballots are sent to the relevant constituencies for counting with ordinary votes when the polls close at 9 pm on August 22. The political parties hope to build an early lead in the elections by ensuring that supporters entitled to cast special votes, do so. The Labour Party has indicated that it will approach old age homes to enable aged people to cast Among those who are entitled to cast special votes are people who cannot attend the polls because of illness or age or who are employed in essential duties during polling hours. Political scientists believe a large number of special votes could create a bandwagon effect, encouraging more people to vote on August 22. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Jul 84 p 6]

WHITE TAXI OWNERS ANGER OVTA--WHITE taxi owners are being granted back-door licences to operate in black areas, it was claimed at a meeting called by the Orange-Vaal Taxi Association in Sebokeng this week. The PRO of OVTA Mr Josias Knox Matjila, said a white Germiston taxi owner, Mr S S L de Witt, was granted five taxi licenses at one go--" a move that has shocked the black taxi fraternity as they encounter endless difficulties to obtain a single licence from the Road Transportation Board". Mr Matjila said Mr de Witt had obtained permits to run five seven-seater kombis. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 84 p 12]

COSAS VOWS SUPPORT--The Atteridgeville branch of the Congress of South African Students yesterday rejected the offer from the Department of Education and Training allowing matric students to sit for final examinations at the end of the year. In a statement released yesterday Cosas condemned what they described as "love letters" they had received from the department. These "love

letters", the statement added, were an attempt by the department to "deivde students" at the six high schools which were closed down by the government early this year after weeks of class boycotts in the area. Cosas also stressed that they fully supported all the affected students throughout the country and urged the Minister of Education and Training to meet the students' demands. The statement added: "We want to make it clear to the Minister of Education and Training that we will only attend classes when our demands are met and Students Representative Councils recognised." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Aug 84 p 10]

CALL TO SUPPORT BLACK LEADERS--BLACKS should support their own traders as buying in white areas will not help them to improve their own communities. At a meeting called by the Evaton Chamber of Commerce at the weekend, traders called on black consumers to support a "Buy at home campaign" as this would help traders contribute more to their communities. According to a survey conducted by the Orange-Vaal Development Board, Vaal residents spend more than \$180-million a year outside their own areas and pour this amount into white areas. A local businessman, Mr Samuel Moleko, said ignorance by traders contributed to this strong buying in white areas by blacks. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Jul 84 p 6]

TRAINING FOR JOBLESS--THE Self-Help Association for Development Economics (Shade) has received a R10 000 shot in the arm from a leading brewery company towards the training needed by jobless people to find themselves work. The money was donated by the South African Breweries' sales representative, Mr Vic Cloete, to the director of Shade, Mr Griffiths Zabala at the Wilgerspruit Fellowship Centre in Roodepoort. Shade's Harambee sewing and training project was started in 1981 to upgrade the sewing skills of self-help groups on the Witwatersrand. Training in leadership and advanced sewing was introduced a year later for representatives from the rural areas so that they could teach others. To date the company has donated R 30 000 to Shade which benefitted over 900 people throughout South Africa. After training many of them found independent self-help groups--now numbering about 60--in centres such as Springs, Soweto, Germiston and Pretoria. Mr Zabala said: "The support we receive from this company enables people out of work to create employment for themselves through their newly acquired skills." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Aug 84 p 8]

STRIKING DRIVERS THREATENED WITH DISMISSAL—ABOUT 300 striking workers at the Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings (BTH) depot in Erasmus, near Pretoria, were threatened with dismissal yesterday. According to the managing director, Mr S T Prinsloo, police were called to the depot on Tuesday morning to disperse workers who were holding an unauthorised meeting on the company premises. The meeting, he said, could have been connected to the dismissal of two bus drivers. Mr Prinsloo added that bus trips were disrupted and drivers on the shift had to be replaced to convey passengers to their destinations. He said none of the workers had returned in the afternoon to continue work. "The shifts were covered by other BTH employees and transport continued as normal. All workers not back at work at the normal starting time are deemed to have terminated their work agreement. Re-engagements of applicants will be considered within a limited time and if any vacancies still exist after this action,

the company will embark on a full scale recruiting and training campaign," Mr Prinsloo said. Sources at the trouble-torn depot said they were bat charged by Bophuthatswana police on Tuesday morning while they had got to discuss the expulsion of their two colleagues. They said the two were fired for allegedly being late for work. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN English 2 Aug 84 p 2]

'SPOILT' BALLOTS ADVOCATED--THE United Democratic Front and other organisations advocating a poycott of nex month's elections for the tricameral Parliament could do their cause a service by calling for a spoilt ballot, according to Ismail Mayet. Mr Mayet, an independent candidate for the House of Delegates, said the UDF, the National Front and trade union had to prove the boycott support they claimed actually existed. "There is no point in claiming a 90 percent boycott because of a 10 percent poll. "Apathy, fear and intimidation are other factors which require consideration when the figures are balanced." My Mayet said. He added that the only way the boycott grouping could prove the extent of their following was to call on their supporters to spoil their ballot papers. "Once and for all, let us see the true view point of the electorate." Mr Mayet said he remained convinced that nothing said or done outside the new Parliament would right wrongs or make any contribution towards peaceful change in South Africa. 'Even the Progressive Federal Party, who called for a 'no' vote in the white referendum, are now going to participate," he said. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 1-5 Aug 84 p 10]

GUNEDE INTERVIEW HIT--The Natal Indian Congress has attacked SABC-TV's use on Sunday night's News Review of a controversial interview with the president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Archie Gumede. The original interview had been carried on the same programme in December last year. In it Mr Gumede was recorded as saying that the Indian community tended to be "ambivalent", that a number of them thought in terms of pecuniary gain, and that they were not people who knew and appreciated the value of concepts such as democracy. NIC Executive member Dr Farouk Meer said the SABC had once again demonstrated its bias by "innuendo, distortion and misrepresentation". Mr Cliff Saunders, Dr Neer said, was not correct in saying on TV that the NIC refused to be on television. "In a letter to SABC we made it clear that we were willing to face the public on TV provided we received certain minimum guarantees of impartiality and objectivity." [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 25-29 Aug 84 p 1]

REDDY PRODS VOTERS--In a special message to the Indian community Dr J. N. Reddy has called on it to do its duty. Dr Reddy points out that the new parliament "is a fact of life which has to be accepted by the Indian community. This parliament will deal specifically and especially with issues that affect every member of the Indian community. For years the Indian community has demanded better education, better housing, more pensions, more social services and an advancement of their culture. As these are the matters that will be

dealt with by the house of delegates (Indian house) it is the duty of every Indian to ensure that the best men are voted into parliament. It will be tragic for the Indian community if men of low ability are chosen into parliament and as a result the housing needs and the education of the Indian community suffer terrible damage. "Let every Indian consider then his duty. Not to vote or to vote in men of inferior ability is to do tragic harm to the Indian community," he said. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 27 Jul 84 p 1]

PREELECTION VIOLENCE--The upsurge in violence and harassment followed by petrol bomb attacks on individuals involved in the coming elections has been described by prominent members of the community as "a last minute desperate bid by opponents to disrupt public support" for an event that is beginning to make people realise participation in the tricameral parliament is not such a worthless exercise after all. People canvassed in Durban this week condemned the attacks as "vicious and totally unwarranted" and blamed the Indian Congress here in Natal and in the Transvaal for much of the behaviour of elements trying "The congress no longer speaks for the masses and its to disrupt meetings. leaders have since discovered and, because there is indication that people everywhere would be going to the polls, they are trying to bolster their sagging campaigns with youth elements trying to frighten candidates and voters with shows of force, harassment and abuse", an old stalwart of Congress under the late Dr Monty Naicker's leadership told the "Graphic". "I am embarassed and I must confess they have stooped to the level of gutter politics. Congress has a reputation for non-violence and what is happening now", he said, "is indicative of its poor leadership which accounts for its failure to win public support." He believes incidents intended to frighten candidates and voters would have the reverse effects as thinking people were restructuring their support in the face of "hooliganistic patterns and behaviours" by the opposition. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 27 Jul 84 p 1]

NIC BOYCOTT PRESSURE--WHILE THE Natal Indian Congress continues to pressurise the Indian people into boycotting the forthcoming elections, its double standards have been once again exposed. Congress has taken a strong and firm line against community participation in any exercise with government linked and created organisations yet by associating with certain organisations involving African participation, it has given tacit approval. The involvement of its leading members with the late Mr Harrison Dube in the activities of his organisation is one example of the Congress double standards. The late Mr Harrison Dube actively participated in the Lamontville community council, a body similar to the Indian Local Affairs Committee and was actively campaigning to unseat the Mayor of that Council, Mr Moonlight Gasa when he was murdered by his opponents. Mayor Gasa who was found guilty of taking part in the plot was sbusequently jailed for twelve years. The question is: Can Congress deny that by its active support for Mr Dube, it has given tacit approval to the participation of people in government created organisations or is this another example of its double standards--operating with one set of principles for its own community and another for the Blacks? [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 27 Jul 84 p 1]

NEW CONSTITUTION REJECTED -- INDIANS and coloureds are being used in the new constitution to rationalise racism, Dr Fatima Meet said when she addressed the Reservoir Hilsl Ratepayers' Association annual meeting. Dr Meer told about 100 members at the weekend the "new deal" provided no room for negotiation. "It is racist in structure and principle and it aims to use Indians and coloureds to rationalise racism," she said. Dr Meer said the minimum condition for reform would be four houses including one for Africans with 266 seats and a president elected by all four houses. "Such a structure would take care of the minority fears engendered by generations of racism and at the same time provide space for moving away from race and towards a single uniracial parliament," she said. She rejected the new constitution out of hand. On whether one should adopt a boycott approach to the elections and whether such a boycott should be looked at as a principle or a strategy, Dr Meer said: "Two clear strategies are identifiable in black resistance in this country: negotiation and non-cooperation. "In my biew boycott is not a principle. is a strategy." Meanwhile the Reservoir Hills Rateplayers' Association resolved unanimously to reject the new dispensation. It also resolved to support the Natal Indian Congress, the United Democratic Front, and all other progressive organisations. Chairman Mr Hassen Mall was re-elected, as was secretary Ms Dhaya Pillay, Mrs Sylvia Lawrence was returned to office as treasurer. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 1-5 Aug 84 p 6]

POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE--A POLICE training college will be built at Umtata for the Transkei Tender Board by Murray & Robers (Transkei) from R6,1-m.
[Text] [Johannesburg SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 17 Jul 84 p 5]

VENDA AIRPORT--AN AIRPORT is to be built at Thohoyandu, Venda, capable of handling executive jets and the largest turbo-prop aircraft. Peter Bayly Construction has landed the R3,3-m contract. [Text] [Johannesburg SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 17 Jul 84 p 5]

CIVIL DEFENCE MOVE--Johannesburg's private sector has joined forces with Civil Defence to improve emergency and strategic planning in the city. The Central Business District Association's strategic liaison committee will extend its operations beyond the central business district to embrace the entire city, says a report in a recent CBDA newletter. "This development is part of a scheme to consolidate public and private sector resources into a strong and effective organisation that will be able to cope with any emergency," the report stated. The CBDA would have a voice in all levels of a new four-tier structure to co-ordinate emergency planning. The four tiers are: -- The Johannesburg Civil Defence Joint Planning Committee (JPC) which decides on overall strategy. It is headed by the chief of Civil Defence and is made up of public organisations such as the police and fire and emergency departments. The CBDA has observer status on this body. -- The Johannesburg Emergency Planning Committee which is run by Civil Defence and is responsible for the practical application of emergency services. The CBDA also has observer status here. -- CBDA's strategic liaison committee which co-operates with Civil Defence. -- Each of the 22 security zones is headed by a chairman and has Civil Defence support. "Private sector (help) up to now has been spontaneous and without legislation," said CBDA strategic liaison committee chairman, Mr Neville Griffin. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 84 p5M]

RICHARDS BAY GRAIN TERMINAL -- DURBAN. -- A R200 000 study to determine the feasibility of building a high-capacity grain terminal at Richards Bay, with a 500 000-ton capacity, was announced yesterday by the Maize Board. Its chairman, Mr Crawford von Abo, said ministerial approval had been given for the funds to be paid to a consortium of consulting engineers to implement the study urgently. "The establishment of such a grain terminal has become of the utmost importance, not only for South Africa, but also for countries such as Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire," he said. "The marketing of grain needs to be rationalised and a mass terminal at Richard's Bay would be the focal point. "Because of its location and proximity to the high producing maize areas of Natal and the Eastern Transvaal, it could in the long run lead to savings of millions of rands on railage alone." Mr Von Abo said the benefits flowing from bulk handling would also runs into millions. "It will allow us to import at lower cost and we would score tremendously on exports." Handling and storage costs were increasing at an alarming rate and today totalled R60 a ton, compared with seven years ago when the price of maize was R60 a ton. Having the 500 000-ton capacity at Richards Bay would also be of great strategic value for export. "If we have the tonnage available at such a strategic point, it will enable us to respond far more quickly in sales to the world market. "Similarly, at times when we need to import, we could buy at the best prices and import in bulk without disrupting our internal transport services." was imperative to put the agricultural economy on its feet because SA would otherwise never reach its full potential, Mr Von Abo added. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jul 84 p 5]

RICHARDS BAY STUDY—EAST LONDON—A study into the feasibility of building a high capacity grain terminal at Richards Bay was not of "undue concern", the Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring, said yesterday. Asked for comment on a Maize Board announcement that it wanted to study Richards Bay as the site for a bulk terminal, Mr Spring said the board was free to investigate anything it wanted. But, he added, if any attempts were made to deprive East London harbour of its maize handling facilities, they would be strongly resisted by the city council. "Nothing must be allowed to jeopardise East London's position as the country's major maize handling harbour," he said. "We can't stop the investigation of Richards Bay taking place, that's the prerogative of the Maize Board. "I am personally surprised it should be raised at this time particularly as the maize industry is going through such a difficult time. "But I don't think one should over-react to this. East London has the infrastructure and the ability to meet the needs of the country's maize industry."

[Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 27 Jul 84 p 15]

EXPORTS TO ITALY--EXPORTS to Italy increased by 5,9% last year, to R399m, while Italian exports to SA slumped 15,85% to R516m. The Italian-SA Chamber of Trade and Industries added that these figures do not include large precious metal sales. Mr Danilo Benevelli, secretary general of the trade association, says he does not expect two-way trade to improve between SA and Italy before the end of the year. He notes that the lira appears artifically strong against the rand. One rand is worth 1 185 lire while only two months ago it equalled 1 380. The dollar/rand exchange rate also favours SA in its trade with Italy. Major exports to Italy last year consisted of minerals R189m, metal goods R69m, textiles R69m, chemicals R8m, animal products R6m, vegetables R4m,

paper and paper products R3m and foodstuffs R3m. Italian exports to SA consisted in 1983 mainly of minerals R4,485m, chemicals R27m, plastics R20,5m, textiles R45m, tiles and ceramics R34m and machinery R232m. Mr Benevelli says the investment opportunities in Southern Africa are attractive to Italian industrialist. Opportunities are available particularly in the independent states, such as Bophuthatswana, which has a lower corporate income tax rate of 40% compared to 50% in SA. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 84 p 14]

SENDINGKERK SLAMMED -- Mr JAC Rabie, the Transvaal leader of the Labour Party, last night hit out at leaders of the N G Sendingkerk--which he called an "apartheid church" -- for criticising the LP's decision to participate in the new constitution. And Mr Pieter Jacobs, the LP's candidate in Alra Park, said that the Rev Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and a prominent Sendingkerk leader, did not know what "being a genuine Christian" was. They were speaking in front of about 80 people at an incidentfree campaign meeting at a community hall in Edenpark, near Alberton. Alra Park constituency for the coloured House of Representatives elections spans the Reef areas of Nigel, Brakpan and Edenpark. Mr Rabie said those church leaders wno were critical of the LP should first examine themselves. "Every Sunday we walk to an apartheid church, but now the people in this church tell me not to participate in the new deal. I say: "Why?" He said that "those people who say we would want to destroy apartheid by participating in the new deal are selling out, what are they doing? "They sit and scream, but when they're finished screaming, we're still slaves," Mr Rabie said. Mr. Jacobs said: "We're going into this Parliament to help the blacks." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 84 p 2]

FERRIS INSTRUMENTATION -- FERRIS instrumentation is one of the finalists in this week's hxporter of the Year competition, results of which will be announced in Durban about the time you receive this issue of Industrial Week. nearly half of its output, principally to the USA and Australia. Ferris is one of SA's very few successful precision manufacturing companies. So demanding are its requirements, and so far ahead of the general standard prevailing in local manufacturing, that the company finds itself forced to undertake all its manufacturing processes in house. Specifically, Ferris manufactures all the five main types of pressure-sending elements, pressure gauge movements, pointers, dials, cases and even printing to customer's requirements. "Largely because of the our geographical isolation, our degree of vertical integration is greater than that of any other gauge manufacturer in the world," says MD Muller, "In fact the only manufacturing process we don't undertake is casting. Compared to many overseas producers our production volume is small, but our testing facilities, designed by ourselves, are possible the most advanced for this industry in the world. "Partly as a result our quality control is second to none, and our gauges were accepted on their first submission by the American Underwriters' Laboratory (UL), compliance with those standards is mandatory for gauges used in the States for welding, and for high pressure and critical applications generally. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 17 Jul 84 p 2]

SIGMA COLLIERY OUTPUT--EWUIPMENT for a Longwall mining system from Knockner-Beckorit Coalequip has established a world record at the Sigma Colliery in Sasolburg by breaking its way through 10 million tons of coal. If the mined coal was piled onto a rugby field it would reach a height equivalent to a building with 220 stories! The KBC equipment--two-leg shields and a 664 Kw armoured face conveyor and stage loader--has been operational since the start of longwalling on Sigma some nine years ago. This in itself is a world beater as the average longwall life is reported to be about six years. Not all coal deposits are suitable for longwall mining. The main criteria for the selection of longwall panels to be mined are seam stability, seam thickness, availability of reserves, and the absence of major geological intrusions such as dykes, faults and seam rolls. The panels for longwall mining are determined after analysis of borehole cores. On Sigma Colliery, the panels are a standard width of 200 metres and depending on the minable reserves, can vary from 900 metres to 2500 metres in length. Isolation of each panel takes place by means of one or more sections which mine two parallel roads--20 metres apart -- around the entire perimeter of each selected block of coal. After the development phase is completed, the panel is ready to receive the longwall mining development. From the inception of the longwall to the completion of the 10-million-ton record, the average throughput per week has almost doubled from 16 800 to 31 400 tons. The highest peak period was over 30 weeks which resulted in over one million tons being mined at an average of 34 738 tons per week or 2 200 tons per eight hour working shift. The 200 metre wide coal face advanced a total of 11,3 kilometres during the nine-year period. Although initially a capital intensive item, the KBC longwall equipment has, over the last nine years proved itself as a viable and effective method of total coal extraction. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 25 Jul 84 p 1]

TUTUKA POWER STATION --- A TURNKEY contract over a five year period, valued at R25 million, for the provision of low pressure services at the Tutuka Power Station has been awarded by Escom to Titaco Projects, a Johannesburg-based multi-disciplinary project engineering company. Since its inception in April 1982, the company, which operates on either a turnkey or managed-contract basis, has handled projects for Escom, Iscor, Davy McKee, African Products, Anglo America, Mitsui and the Richards Bay municipality. Mr Reinier Meyjes, managing director of Titaco, says his company currently has the capacity to handle a project turnover of about R20 million a year. "Capacity utilisation, based on the present workload," he says, "is more than 90 percent in spite of the unfavourable economic climate. ' Among other contracts awarded recently to the company is one for design and specification assistance for front end engineering at Anglo American's New Vaal Coal project. Titaco was formed by three engineers, Mr Reinier Mejyes, Mr Pat Davies and Mr Basil Smidt, the technical management coae of Barberton Iron and Steel (BIAS), a company set up by Johannesburg Consolidated Investment (JCI) to design, manage, construct and commission a R80 million base metal refinery for Matthey Rustenburg Refiners, another company in the JCI group. After the successful completion of the refinery by the team in October 1981 the trio successfully negotiated with JCI to take over the operations of Barberton Iron and Steel. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 25 Jul 84 p 3]

DESULPHURIZING IRON SUCCESS--FEDGAS'S Gas Division says its calcium carbidenitrogen process is proving more cost effective than other conventional methods when desulphurising iron. Iron desulphurising is carried out by foundries in order to avoid gross defects in castings and to minimise costs. The Fedgas method involves the reduction of the sulphur content in iron by mixing a desulphurising agent such as calcium carbide, soda ash or burnt lime with the iron in a suitable treatment vessel. This is done with the use of porous plug ladle where nitrogen is blown through a porous refractory plug in the ladle botton so creating turbulence to ensure mixing of the molton metal and the desulphurising agent--calcium carbide. An important advantage with this method is that desulphurising can be carried out continuously with the fitting of a porous plug in the bottom of a specially designed treatment vessel while nitrogen is passed through it. Calcium carbide is added to the metal stream as it flows into the vessel, producing a granular slag which is pushed over a slag notch by the turbulence, leaving desulphurised metal to flow from the bessel through a teapot-shaped spout. To achieve efficient desulphurisation, metal temperatures should be kept as high as possible. Fedgas has installed the process in a number of foundries. Sulphur levels of less than 0,002 percent can be maintained. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 25 Jul 84 p 5]

TEARGAS USED AT UDF RALLY--POLICE fired tear-smoke cannisters and set dogs on a singing crowd in front of Parkside Hall in East London, where a United Democratic Front rally was being held on Sunday. The incident occurred as people were leaving the hall after the rally organised by the East London Friends of UDF to campaign against the forthcoming elections for the new tricameral Parliament. Hundreds of singing and chanting UDF supporters were met by police who dispersed them in front of the hall. "As we were leaving the hall, the police were already waiting outside. They started firing tear-smoke into the crowd and unleashed three dogs. One youngster near me was bitten before we fled," an eyewitness said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Aug 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/2020

FRG GREENS PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES HARARE FOR MAPUTO

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Mark Lamport-Stokes]

[Text] A FIVE-MAN delegation from the Greens Party of the Federal Republic of Germany left Harare for Maputo on Thursday promising "to continue to act as a pro-Zimbabwe voice".

The delegation on a tour of five African countries, was in Zimbabwe for six days and visited several rural development projects.

The leader of the delegation, Mr Walter Schwenninger, emphasised that the Greens Party would continue to forge links with Zimbabwe in the spirit of solidarity. This would be achieved through increased co-operation and also through more accurate dissemination of information by the Greens in West Germany.

On why the delegation came to Zimbabwe, Mr Schwenninger said that the country represented a significant model to the outside world. This was both as a result of the successful 15-year liberation struggle and also the progress made in black-white reconciliation since independence.

"During a two-hour visit we made to the Zimbabwe Parliament, we were encouraged to see the open dialogue and understanding between all the parties. Obviously Zimbabwe faces many difficulties, but we feel that these are being met by an earnest and serious desire to solve them," he said.

At the end of their visit to Zimbabwe, the Greens Party delegation released a Press statement in which they reiterated their support for the liberation struggle as members of the solidarity movement in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The objectives of their visit to Southern Africa were to inform themselves about the Frontline States' situation and to improve their links with the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

"During our visit to Zimbabwe we have been especially interested to see how the policy of reconciliation has been implemented after liberation. After numerous meetings and talks in Zimbabwe we are now convinced that this society has become an important model for a liberated Namibia and a democratic South Africa."

They expressed concern about the threat to the security of Zimbabwe through South Africa's destabilisation policies.

However, they were also concerned that the Government of Zimbabwe might intend to resolve the main political conflict within this country primarily by military means, instead of pursuing a policy of reconciliation towards all population groups.

"It is of paramount importance for our solidarity work for Zimbabwe in the FRD that the Government of Zimbabwe will allow comprehensive and free media coverage, especially of events in Matabeleland.

"As friends of Zimbabwe we will only then be in a position to respond to false and malicious charges against Zimbabwe in a convincing manner."

Mr Schwenninger described the Greens Party's links with the countries of the Third World.

"Our connection with the developing countries lies in resources. We feel that both the resources and the people of such countries are being exploited as a result of the unfair discrimination in the world trade structure.

"We also feel that the arms race is having a bad effect on Third World countries. Again, because of this myth that arms strength gives stability, too much money is spent in these countries on defence."

Mr Schwenninger explained that the Greens Party did not only represent Third World interests. Ideologically, he saw them as a "melting pot" political party, catering for all interests.

"We have ecological groups, women's liberation groups and other minority groups like the disabled, the aged and the homosexuals. We wish to be speakers for all."

MUGABE COMMENT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT, AID

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Cee Mugabe, considers that Zimbabwe needs both foreign aid and foreign investment for its development, but that areas where investment should go should be precisely defined.

This emerged from a question posed in a recent interview given by the Prime Minister to Ruth Weiss for Ziana and West German media.

The question was whether investment was preferable to aid or vice-versa. The Prime Minister said, "I think we need both.

He pointed out that aid was needed for infrastructure such as schools and clinics. If aid was not forthcoming for such items, the Government would have to find funds from its own resources.

As for the debate of aid versus investment, he commented that those who suggested that investment was to be preferred were probably thinking of the development of economic sectors such as mining, agriculture or manufacture.

"We need investment in those areas, but I have often stated myself that it is really futile for us to cry out for investment merely because people conceive that if investments came we would be richer; we would create perhaps an industrial infrastructure in the country; we would produce goods and this will meet the consumption demand that exists in the country and help perhaps in our thrust to earn foreign currency."

Such debates were often held in a vacuum. What was needed was a firm definition as to what the requirements were and where investment was needed.

For instance, in Zimbabwe there was no need for foreigr investment in textiles.

If it was decided that investment was needed to expand production of machinery to produce capital goods such as tractors or graders, "to extend a process which has already begun", then this should be defined. It could then be agreed what level of investment was needed. Once this was achieved a strategy

could be worked out how the investment could be directed into the designated area.

Investment could be obtained "either by attracting companies into that area or by attracting a country with the necessary technology" which would then become partners of Zimbabwe.

If a company was used in a joint venture the arrangement would be for a given time, after which the venture would become a "national company".

Cde Mugabe said "the question of investment has to be looked into much more carefully". Investment was needed, but the Government had to state where it was needed. If investment did not come "we can invite it as a government.... Investment should not be left to the world climate and to speculators".

Cde Mugabe pointed to some countries which were "over-invested" such as Singapore, a small country which was only now beginning to realise the burden arising out of heavy remittances of dividends abroad.

He said either individual Zimbabweans or the State or both jointly should attract investment from foreign sources which had the necessary technology to invest in well defined areas of production.

Naturally he was not dismissing investment by companies that had made their own approach, "like Heinz", but the area still had to be defined between Government and investor.

cso: 3400/2103

GOVERNMENT APPROVES \$10.5 MILLION TEXTILE INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 24 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] THE Government approved \$10 550 000 worth of textile investment projects in the first half of this year, the Minister of Industry and Technology said in Bulawayo yesterday.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Central African Textile Association Cde Kumbirai Kangai said the textile industry had a high social and economic commitment to Zimbabwe.

"The Government appreciates the fact that the textile sub-sector is a highly labour intensive industry," he said.

With a turnover of \$200 million and a labour force of 18 000, a decline in the industry would create mass unemployment and "ghost towns" in Chegutu, Kadoma and Glendale, resulting in economic and social instability.

Cde Kangai said the Government had recognised the industry's need to improve efficiency, quality and productive capacity and had approved investment projects worth \$10 550 000 during the first half of 1984. These included new export oriented projects and the replacement of machinery.

Cde Kangai assured the members of the Government's support and sympathy as the industry grapples with cash flow problems resulting from the effects of the drought on the already depressed local market.

"Whatever happens, the Government will always institute alleviating measures with a strong desire to see the industry run smoothly."

The Minister announced that he had instructed the inter-Ministerial committee to work out a new pricing formula for cotton lint based on local production costs.

He promised to hold further discussions with representatives of the industry as soon as this exercise was complete.

PEASANTS CASH IN WITH TOP QUALITY COTTON

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Moeletsi Mbeki]

[Text] ONCE at the forefront of the country's liberation struggle, peasants in the north-east have now turned their energies to a major development project—the production of high quality cotton.

There were smiles all round at the Cotton Marketing Board's Mount Darwin depot this month when the leaders of the industry showed visitors the season's achievement by communal lands growers in this part of the country.

The road leading to the depot was teeming with people and with all kinds of transport equipment—lorries, tractors with trailers, and ox-drawn carts—all piled high with bales of cotton being brought to the CMB for sale.

The depot is working flat out but because of the unexpected bumper harvest some farmers find themselves having to wait the night outside the gate. The depot, which was designed to process 250 bales a day, was not having to cope with 700 bales in order to service all the farmers promptly, said Cde Boyman Mancama, chairman of the cotton committee of the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

It is not just the quantity however that is pleasing the CMB with the region's output. More than anything else, it is the quality of lint that communal growers are producing that has astounded many people.

Depot manager Cde Graver Makamba said most of the cotton brought to the depot was of grade A standard, which was the highest quality.

"We get a lot of Grade A, a few Grade B and very few Grade C and D," he said. Cotton is sold in five grades; A, A discount, B, C, and D. The grading is done at the depot.

As soon as a bale is off-loaded, a sample is taken from it and by comparing the sample with standard specimen, graders established fairly quickly what grade a particular bale is. If the grower is not satisfied with the grading he has been given, he can seek redress through an arbitration process.

Grade A is fetching 57 cents this season while the lowest grade is getting 42 cents.

The main factors graders look for are the colour of the fibre and its strength or maturity. They also look out for the amount of plant trash in the cotton as well as stains on the fibre whether from the plant itself, from insects or from the soil. The duller the colour, the more the stains and plant trash, the lower the grade.

Mr Peter Dove, general manager of the Cotton Marketing Board, said peasants were becoming more aware of the importance of quality control.

"They realise they get better returns for better quality," he said. Because of a comprehensive extension service being provided by the CMB and Agritex, peasants are becoming more expert at looking after their cotton crop.

Mr Dove emphasised that there was no single reason why quality was high, though such factors as the rains falling at the right time and hand-picking by family labour played a part.

It was rather the "accumulation of better management" that, he said, led to rising quality. He pointed out that peasants were also becoming more adept at applying fertiliser and in the use of pesticides.

The seed used in Zimbabwe was also very strictly controlled to ensure quality did not deteriorate from that end, Mr Dove explained. All the seeds used by growers throughout the country are supplied from one source, the ginnery at Glendale.

At any one time there was therefore only one variety of cotton being grown in the country. Mr Dove said it took at least nine years to develop a new variety of seed from the time research started to when it was successfully tested by selected growers, known as breeder growers.

Three quarters of the cotton grown in Zimbabwe is exported, most of it going to Western Europe, Hong Kong and Japan. Cde Mancama said South Africa was also a lucrative market, easily accessible and paying a good price.

He said the difficulty with selling to other countries in the region seemed to be that these dountries lacked foreign exchange. He said, however, that with the advent of the PTA, it was hoped that more African countries would buy Zimbabwean cotton.

He added that Zimbabwe was "not worried" about markets as it was a very small supplier to the world market and its quality was high.

Asked if the Cotton Marketing Board was not worried that peasants would stop growing food and instead concentrate on the more profitable cotton crop, Cde Mancama said he was confident peasants would not move away from food crops completely. "They will be able to make the balance between cotton and food crops that they want," he said.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FINANCED BY FRG DISCUSSED

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 29 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S development projects are soon to get a \$28.5 million boost when the documents of last month's five-day consultations between the Government and the Federal Republic of Germany are formalised into commitments and agreements.

"There are some documents signed but it is not yet a commitment. The documents show that these areas were discussed and later on this has to be formalised into commitments and agreements," the Counsellor of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Harare, Mr Prot von Kunow, told The Sunday Mail.

The consultations were held at the end of last month and focused on economic co-operation and all the on-going projects being financed by his country.

"The reconstruction programme is finished. It was a good project, which worked quite rapidly to build the whole infrastructure, in the rural areas, which had been destroyed by the war.

"The infrastructure in the rural areas is still one of the main points of interests of our economic co-operation. Our decision is to continue this programme because the Federal Republic of Germany is quite impressed by the progress made despite the very difficult economic situation in Zimbabwe.

"We are, really, quite happy with the way aid is being used here," Mr von Kunow said.

The aid will cover assistance for the Agricultural Finance Corporation to enable it to provide loans to small-scale farmers. This package is more than \$4.5 million. Then there is \$10 million for two irrigation programmes, and a \$6,5 million package for veterinary services.

There is also a new programme ear-marked for rural roads and this will be \$7,5 million.

Mr von Kunow also said that part of the work his country was involved in was the preparation of a comprehensive development plan for one district in Zimbabwe.

"This is a pilot project that brings in all the ministries," he said.

"We think this is the type of project which could help." It is envisaged that this project will be in a district which is surrounded by commercial, small-scale farming and resettlement areas. The Government is expected to announce soon the area in which this project will start.

"Then we have a drought relief and refugee programme to help the local people and the Mozambican refugees. This is about \$1 million. We have our yearly Commodity Import Programme which is nearly \$4 million and provides spare parts and other small but important items for the agricultural industry."

Mr von Kunow also said that his country had an aide programme for the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation for telephones and telex exchanges.

The Federal Republic of Germany pledged \$70 million at Zimcord in March 1981 and by August last year that amount had been exceeded by \$10 million.

LIFE AT MOZAMBICAN REFUGEE CAMP IN BINDURA

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] THERE is laughter and the chatter of little children as they await the arrival of their teacher.

Somewhere at the back of the class two little boys are having a small tug-ofwar over an exercise book. A little girl in one corner has her head buried in her book, reading aloud. Two others are laughing their heads off over some little joke.

These are the "new look" Mozambican children who, with their parents, walked long distances from their drought-hit country into Zimbabwe, hoping to find food and shelter.

Once severely malnourished, bald-headed and weak from hunger and disease, the children are now fit and healthy. They can be naughty once again.

The place is a camp for Mozambican refugees in Bindura, where they are now comfortably settled and a primary school has been started. A member of the Bindura community also runs adult literacy classes.

About 200 children attend the Grade 1 and 2 classes. The number increases every time the cotton-picking season finishes and more and more families move in from neighbouring farms.

The children are taught arithmetic and their home language, Chikunda. Their two teachers, Cde Zeka Rapoyo and Cde Shuaki Inacio, are qualified. A camp co-ordinator on the Bindura community committee set up to look into the plight of the Mozambicans, Cde Justin Mupambwe, runs English classes when he has time.

Cde Mupambwe is a young school leaver who sees to the day-to-day affairs of the camp and reports back to the committee. He is another of the remarkable Bindura people who have volunteered to help those less fortunate them them. Sometimes he runs adult literacy classes.

The primary school children have their lessons in a thatched shed with chicken wire-type fencing to keep out inquisitive pre-schoolers who like to mingle when they have nothing to do.

Nursery school teacher Mrs Loueen Laing says the school is due to get two more classes. Even as she spoke another Mozambican showed Cde Mupambwe his teaching certificate--written in Portuguese. He would start work the next day.

The idea of the school, says Mrs Laing, is that children do not just sit around but learn something, "so that they can be productive for Mozambique when they go back".

The Bindura camp is a neat village built with the help of donations from some Harare companies, the Bindura community and various charitable organisations.

It is a highly organised camp, probably one of the best organised in the country. Marked by green tents with red crosses, it consists of some neatly made thatch huts, grass Blair toilets where one hardly sees a fly, the tents themselves and hundreds of men and women--all at work.

Administration is no problem either: there is a committee of Mozambicans for almost everything from cleaning the camp and seeing to general hygiene, to a committee for crowd control during feeding times.

Cde Mupambwe keeps a register of all the people, which also serves to monitor the distribution of the various donations the camp gets.

The camp never has enough, "We constantly need help because people (Mozambicans) are coming in all the time," explains Mrs Laing.

Cde Mupambwe, who settles disputes too, has decided the Mozambicans should have recreation as well. Now some men are preparing a football pitch just across the road from the camp.

YUGOSLAV COLLEGE EQUIPMENT DONATION LIES IDLE

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] EQUIPMENT worth \$700 000, donated by Yugoslavia for the proposed Mutare Technical College, has been lying idle in warehouses for months.

The Yugoslav Embassy in Harare last week expressed concern for the safety of the equipment and the lack of progress in the construction of the college.

The economic and trade counsellor at the embassy, Cde Stanislar Lazar said that most of the equipment, pledged by his country at Zimcord in 1981, arrived in Zimbabwe in February and March. Seven lecturers also arrived from Yugoslavia in July and November last year, and were ready to begin teaching in January, when the college was supposed to have been finished.

The Yugoslavs had fulfilled most of their obligations. The feasibility study had been completed and proposals for the curriculum submitted.

"The actual construction of the college is a Zimbabwean obligation, but we do not know when they will be ready. Although various discussions have taken place, we do not see any progress in the near future."

Some of the equipment, which includes lathes, tools and laboratory instruments, was very sensitive. It was all stored in warehouses in Mutare. Due to the climate some of the film covering the equipment and some sensitive chemials are starting to lose their qualities.

"There is the possibility of the equipment getting seriously damaged, and then what will be the use? The workers in Yugoslavia put aside money for the equipment. They are interested in what's happening.

"Right now, there's no indication as to when the college will be started. We would like to know very much what's happening," Cde Lazar said.

At Zimcord, Yugoslavia pledged to supply most of the equipment for the college's workshops and laboratories, and seven lecturers in mechanical and electrical engineering, forestry and woodwork. They also pledged to prepare a detailed curriculum for the subjects in the disciplines.

A Yugoslav team of experts worked on it according to Zimbabwe's terms of reference, "and submitted the feasibility study which cost about \$50 000 to prepare, in December 1981," Mr Lazar said.

"We subsequently received a letter from the then Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, informing us that the feasibility study had been accepted in principle. Our team of experts had also prepared the curriculum, which was also accepted in principle, but would be modified to suit recent changes in the country and introduce new subjects."

The new curriculum has not yet been produced.

The Yugoslavs proposed that their lecturers begin working in the last term of last year, on refresher courses in mathematics, physics and chemistry, and lectures which did not need practicals.

"There were ideas to use temporary buildings, but this did not come through, and now we are stuck," Cde Lazar said.

There was no comment from the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare on the issue last week, although a request had been submitted in writing.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS EXPORTS—EXPORTS of simple agricultural implements such as hoes, ploughs, cultivators and planters, by Zimplow of Bulawayo, exceeded \$734 000 in value, in the year ended March 31, 1984. In the company's recent profit statement, the figure was given as a company record. However, the statement pointed out, this was achieved, "in increasingly competitive markets..at marginal profits." The company's secretary, Mr A J Crosly, subsequently told The Gazette that the exports consisted of consignments of "animal-drawn agricultural implements—ploughs, cultivators, planters, etc, hoes and spare components—to adjacent territories, including Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and South Africa. "There has been an increasing drive to improve our exports", said Mr Crosly, "the whole exercise generally tied to foreign—aid dispensation. So it is not a regular supply to regular customers, and only occurs when there is aid available". [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 20 Jul 84 p 3]

REMITTANCES FROM EXPATRIATES IN ZAMBIA--REMITTANCES abroad for expatriates working in Zambia have been increased. A circular from the Bank of Zambia says that expatriates who in the past were allowed to remit a maximum of K7 000 a year, may now remit a maximum of K10 000 a year. The new regulations came into effect on July 1. The Bank of Zambia circular advises that from July 1 the monthly remittance entitlement will be K833,33. Only those earning a minimum of K30 000 a year are entitled to remit the maximum amount. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Jul 84 p 7]

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